



Hongkong Daily Press

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IT IS SURPRISING
HOW TORIC LENSES
CLEAR YOUR VISION
AND ENHANCE
YOUR PERSONAL
APPEARANCE
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
13, Queen's Road C.

INTIMATION

A NEW SPECIALITY
BASS' LIGHT
SPARKLING ALE
PURPLE TRIANGLE.

Specially brewed for hot
climates, lighter than the
well-known Red Triangle.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR
& CO., LTD.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 75.

SPORTING.

SPORTING GUNS BY W. W. GREENER
and Other Makers—British, French and
American—also SPORTING CARTRIDGES
of all descriptions.

Sportmen are cordially invited to inspect
Samples of GUNS by WEBLEY and SCOTT
now on view at our Store.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, BEAconsfield ARCADE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.,
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
8.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
8.47	" " " " " " " " " " " "
8.54	" " " " " " " " " " " "
9.04	" " " " " " " " " " " "
9.11	" " " " " " " " " " " "
9.20	" " " " " " " " " " " "
9.30 a.m. to 11.00	every 10 minutes
11.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
12.30 p.m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "
12.40	" " " " " " " " " " " "
12.47	" " " " " " " " " " " "
12.57	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1.01	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1.13	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1.20	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1.30 p.m. to 4.00	every 10 minutes
4.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
4.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
4.40	" " " " " " " " " " " "
4.47	" " " " " " " " " " " "
4.57	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5.04	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5.11	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5.20	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5.40	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5.47	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5.57	" " " " " " " " " " " "
6.04	" " " " " " " " " " " "
6.11	" " " " " " " " " " " "
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6.40	" " " " " " " " " " " "
6.47	" " " " " " " " " " " "
6.57	" " " " " " " " " " " "
7.04	" " " " " " " " " " " "
7.13	" " " " " " " " " " " "
7.20	" " " " " " " " " " " "
7.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
7.37	" " " " " " " " " " " "
7.47	" " " " " " " " " " " "
7.54	" " " " " " " " " " " "
8.03	" " " " " " " " " " " "
8.10	" " " " " " " " " " " "

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
8.45	" " " " " " " " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
9.15	" " " " " " " " " " " "
9.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
9.45	" " " " " " " " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
10.15	" " " " " " " " " " " "
10.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
10.45	" " " " " " " " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
11.15	" " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
11.45	" " " " " " " " " " " "
12.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
12.15	" " " " " " " " " " " "
12.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
12.45	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1.15	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1.45	" " " " " " " " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
2.15	" " " " " " " " " " " "
2.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
2.45	" " " " " " " " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
3.15	" " " " " " " " " " " "
3.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
3.45	" " " " " " " " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
4.15	" " " " " " " " " " " "
4.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
4.45	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5.15	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5.45	" " " " " " " " " " " "
6.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
6.15	" " " " " " " " " " " "
6.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
6.45	" " " " " " " " " " " "
7.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
7.15	" " " " " " " " " " " "
7.30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
7.45	" " " " " " " " " " " "
8.00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
8.15	" " " " " " " " " " " "

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12 midnight.
NIGHT CARS—WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS:
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 30 minutes
11.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "

SPECIAL CARS

By ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE
ALEXANDER BUILDINGS
Hongkong, 1st June, 1923.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1923, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	No. 892	No. 893	No. 894	No. 895	No. 896	No. 897	No. 898	No. 899	No. 900	No. 901	No. 902	No. 903	No. 904	No. 905	No. 906	No. 907	No. 908	No. 909	No. 910	No. 911	No. 912	No. 913	No. 914	No. 915	No. 916	No. 917	No. 918	No. 919	No. 920	No. 921	No. 922	No. 923	No. 924	No. 925	No. 926	No. 927	No. 928	No. 929	No. 930	No. 931	No. 932	No. 933	No. 934	No. 935	No. 936	No. 937	No. 938	No. 939	No. 940	No. 941	No. 942	No. 943	No. 944	No. 945	No. 946	No. 947	No. 948	No. 949	No. 950	No. 951	No. 952	No. 953	No. 954	No. 955	No. 956	No. 957	No. 958	No. 959	No. 960	No. 961	No. 962	No. 963	No. 964	No. 965	No. 966	No. 967	No. 968	No. 969	No. 970	No. 971	No. 972	No. 973	No. 974	No. 975	No. 976	No. 977	No. 978	No. 979	No. 980	No. 981	No. 982	No. 983	No. 984	No. 985	No. 986	No. 987	No. 988	No. 989	No. 990	No. 991	No. 992	No. 993	No. 994	No. 995	No. 996	No. 997	No. 998	No. 999	No. 1000
CANYON (at the Dam)	Dep.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

JUST RECEIVED.

J. & F. Martell Brandy Flasks with Aluminium Cup attached.

Each flask guaranteed to contain over three ounces of very old Pale Martell's XXX Cognac.

A Boon to Travellers, Sportsmen, &c.

Price per flask duty paid ... \$0.75.

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depend in a Great Measure on the Quality and Purity of the Food You use.

Have You Considered—

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MILK, BUTTER, MEATS, Etc. Etc.,

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We maintain an Efficient Staff under Strict European Supervision to ensure

PURITY AND EXCELLENCE IN ALL BRANCHES.

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Cockroaches, Fleas, Bugs, Ants, Silverfish and Mosquitoes.

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[735]

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When the Doctor prescribes he expects the Druggist to fill the prescription with Pure Drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the Doctor's Prescription filled here and the result will be satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY.

THE REX BUILDING (OPPOSITE ICE HOUSE ST.)

MANNERS IN PARLIAMENT
INSULTING THE CHAIR

As a result of the cable which appeared in our yesterday's issue reporting the suspension of four Labour members of the House of Commons, the following article from the Daily Telegraph of May 2nd is of timely interest:

Members of Parliament who are jealous of the traditions and reputation of the House of Commons viewed with resentment and alarm the disorderly attentances and demonstrations of a section of the Opposition in the present Parliament. A few days ago the following motion was tabled by half a dozen Unionist members:

"That this House desires to record its conviction that the dignity of the House and the proper discharge of its duties to the country can be upheld only by a firm, impartial, and prompt application of the rules laid down by the House for the conduct of business and for the maintenance of order in its proceedings, and it looks with confidence to the officers of the House to act in the spirit of this resolution, and pledges to these officers its loyal support in so acting."

This motion, which is the culmination of a feeling which has been growing for some time, arose out of the suspension last week of the Communist, Mr. Newbold, for defying the Chair. On that occasion Mr. Newbold addressed Captain Fitzroy, the Deputy-Chairman of Committees, as "Like the bourgeois that you are," the most opprobrious term in the Communist vocabulary. There have been times when the impartiality of the Chair has been criticised, but nowhere can there be found another instance of a member descending to personal abuse of the occupant. The dignity and impartiality of the Chair are matters to which the House has always been keenly alive. An attack on the Speaker, even if made outside Parliament, is treated as a matter of privilege, and the Commons have insisted on punitive measures against members who have offended. The most recent case of the sort occurred in 1911, when the impartiality of Mr. Speaker Lowther was impugned in a letter written by Mr. J. Wedgwood, the present Socialist member for Newcastle-under-Lyme. The letter, a private one, was addressed to the late Mr. Ginnell, and contained the phrase: "He (the Speaker) is not a bit impartial." The letter was sent by Mr. Ginnell to an Irish paper, the *Middleton Reporter*. Mr. Ginnell maintaining that he was entitled to publish it, as it was not marked "Private." Although this reflection on the Chair was not made in the House, the matter was brought up for discussion. Mr. Wedgwood apologised, and the Speaker and the House were content. A resolution was, however, moved that the publication of the letter was a breach of privilege, and as Mr. Ginnell remained defiant he was suspended for a week.

THE HOUSE AND THE SPEAKER.

While always keenly resentful of any improper attack on the Chair, the House of Commons has, when necessary, acted with sternness towards the Chair itself, in its determination that the occupant of that position shall be above reproach. In 1893, Sir John Trevor, who was Speaker, was expelled from the House for bribery. There is also the historic occasion in July, 1813, when Mr. Speaker Abbott, at the prorogation of Parliament, took occasion to address the House of Lords, while attending at the bar, and made a violent speech in opposition to the claims for Catholic Emancipation. The speech was furiously denounced, and was debated in the House of Commons during the following session, when Mr. Whitbread said to the Speaker: "You, Sir, used your ears to hear and your eyes to see as a private member; and used your tongue as Speaker to give utterance to that which you had no right to state." On that occasion the Speaker's conduct was vindicated.

Perhaps the nearest approach to Mr. Newbold's offence is recorded by Mr. Harry Graham in "The Mother of Parliaments." Speaker Lenthall, it is said, was once subject to the humiliation of having "Baugh!" shouted in his astonished ear. The excuse given for this rudeness was that the Speaker at that time did not wear distinctive robes to give dignity to his office, and the exclamation was uttered as if by one private member to another. In 1884 Mr. T. M. Healy said to Mr. Speaker Peel: "I am glad you have settled the point to your own satisfaction." For this remark the hon. member was immediately called to order, and told that his language was not respectful to the Chair or to the House. There are many other examples of reflections on the Chair or improper actions or language being dealt with severely. Mr. Michael Macdonagh, in "The Speaker of the House," records an occasion when a ruling of Mr. Speaker Peel was greeted with a single cry of "Shame!" from the Irish benches. Instantly the Speaker was on his feet and shouted to the unknown culprit, "That is a shameful expression for you to use."

During the session of 1894 Mr. F. H. O'Donnell was called to order for irrelevance, and when he retorted that the Speaker was interfering with the legitimate course of the discussion he was ordered to resume his seat. Declining to obey, he was "named" and suspended, and when leaving the Chamber he turned to the Speaker with the remark: "You have played an unexpected part, Monsieur le President."

On one occasion an angry Irish member said to Mr. Speaker Peel, "You are too much on the pounce," a very disrespectful but somewhat graphic remark. Once the same Speaker had to call Mr. Parnell sharply to order. Later, as Parnell was passing the Chair, he said: "I think, Mr. Speaker, you were too hard on me just now." Although the remark was meant for the private ear of the Speaker, the indignant retort could be overheard by members near at hand: "How dare you! How dare you say that to me!"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

POOR RUMANIA.

RICH RESOURCES LIE IDLE.

Rumania could easily feed a population of 200,000,000. Yet she is this year importing wheat writes a correspondent from Bucharest.

The chief reason is that the Agrarian Reform, which aims at giving the land to the peasants in the small holdings, has caused the Boykots, or squires, to sell what machinery remained to them after the war and the peasants cannot buy any. Without machinery a peasant and family cannot cultivate more than about four acres. To plough some of the land deep enough for wheat requires six oxen. He lets most of his land lie idle and sows maize on a portion in the spring. Rumania needs thousands of tons of machinery to bring her agriculture up to the standard of Western Europe, and cannot find the money for it.

The oilwells in Old Rumania are mainly worked with foreign capital, much of it British. The Government insists that 70 per cent. of the output shall be sold within the country at a price fixed by itself. Petrol therefore costs in Bucharest about 10d. a gallon. The regulation tariff for a taxicab is about 2d. a mile, though there are no taximeters, and the chauffeur's charge is the least he can be induced to accept. The Government will allow no foreign capital, investments which do not leave Rumanians more than 30 per cent. interest in the undertakings. Foreign capital is getting shy of Rumania enterprises.

Railway transport is extremely deficient. Hundreds of locomotives and thousands of wagons may be seen rotting on sidings. There is probably little worth taking from them but the wheels. The workshops in the country can only just cope with running repairs upon the minimum of locomotives and wagons essential to maintain the wholly inadequate passenger and goods traffic. A large proportion of the derelicts were taken from Hungary when the Rumanian troops withdrew in 1920, and their ownership is not yet established. Rumania will not return them, and will not spend any money on them until the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris says they are hers.

Without better transport would be exporters cannot reach frontiers. Frontiers in the Balkans again bristle with tariffs. Rumania is so rich in natural resources that she could restore her depreciated currency in a few years and become entirely independent of foreign support if she could enable and induce her peasants to work to their utmost capacity, could export her potential huge surplus of cereals, and proceed energetically with the exploitation of her enormous mineral wealth.

She cannot prosper without foreign help on a very large scale. Improved and extended railways and rolling stock are indispensable. Gold, silver, copper, coal, iron ore, salt, and many other minerals exist in abundance. The one thing she should avoid is a "dog-in-the-manger" policy, which can only leave her in a few years in the position in which she now is at the best.

In 1923, when the House was considering a motion put down by Mr. Balfour for the clearing of estimates, Mr. John Ellis, commenting on the unprecedented character of the motion, said: "Times have been when Speakers would have intimidated pretty strongly to the Leader of the House of Commons"—the hon. member got no further. He was pulled up by Mr. Speaker Lowther, and upon being told not to make reflections on the Chair he withdrew the offending remark.

Present-day proceedings may make members sigh for the time when disorderly conduct in Parliament was punishable by fine. In 1840 Stowe moved that: "Every one coming into the House who did not take his place, or did, after taking his place, talk so loud as to interrupt the business of the House from being heard, should pay a shilling fine, to be divided between the sergeant and the poor."

— FLOWERS OF SPEECH.

To illustrate the kind of language that is all too commonly heard in Parliament to-day, the following examples are culled from the reports:—

Mr. G. Buchanan (Lab.-Soc., Gorbals). To Mr. Skelton: "You are a dirty, cur, that's what you are!"

"Shut up!" and "a damned lot of fool and hooligans."

Mr. G. D. Hardie (Lab.-Soc., Springburn). To Major Paget: "If you want to get a Scotch-English row you can damn well soon have it!"

Mr. J. Jones (Lab.-Soc., Silvertown). "You wave the Union Jack in front of union jackasses."

"The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Ramsey MacDonald) does not know what he is talking about."

"Every country has the right to go to hell in its own way."

"You are a collection of swindlers, all the lot of you."

Mr. Kirkwood (Lab.-Soc., Dumbarton Burgh). "We, these benches are prepared to listen quite calmly and quietly to Scotsmen, Englishmen, or Welshmen, but I am not going to take it from a German Jew. In the same way it irritates me when a woman comes in."

"You may smile, but you are villains all the while."

"He is a fraud" (Mr. Lloyd George). To Major Paget: "You are a liar."

To Sir W. Raeburn: "You are a disgrace to Scotland and ought to be wiped out."

"The irresponsible Minister who has the brass face to stand at the Treasury box, telling a deliberate lie."

"See the cad!"

"Do not irritate me with your Kings. If you leave me alone I will leave your King alone."

Mr. G. Lambury (Lab.-Soc., Bow and Bromley). "The hon. and learned member is talking mere balderdash."

To Sir F. Bannbury (temporary Chairman). "You must not shout at me. Order yourself! I am not going to be bullied and I am not going to be shouted at by you."

Mr. N. Maclean (Lab.-Soc., Govan). "Come and assault us outside, you dirty cowards!"

Mr. Westwood (Lab.-Soc., Peebles). To Mr. A. Hopkinson: "The hon. member is a liar."

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[537]

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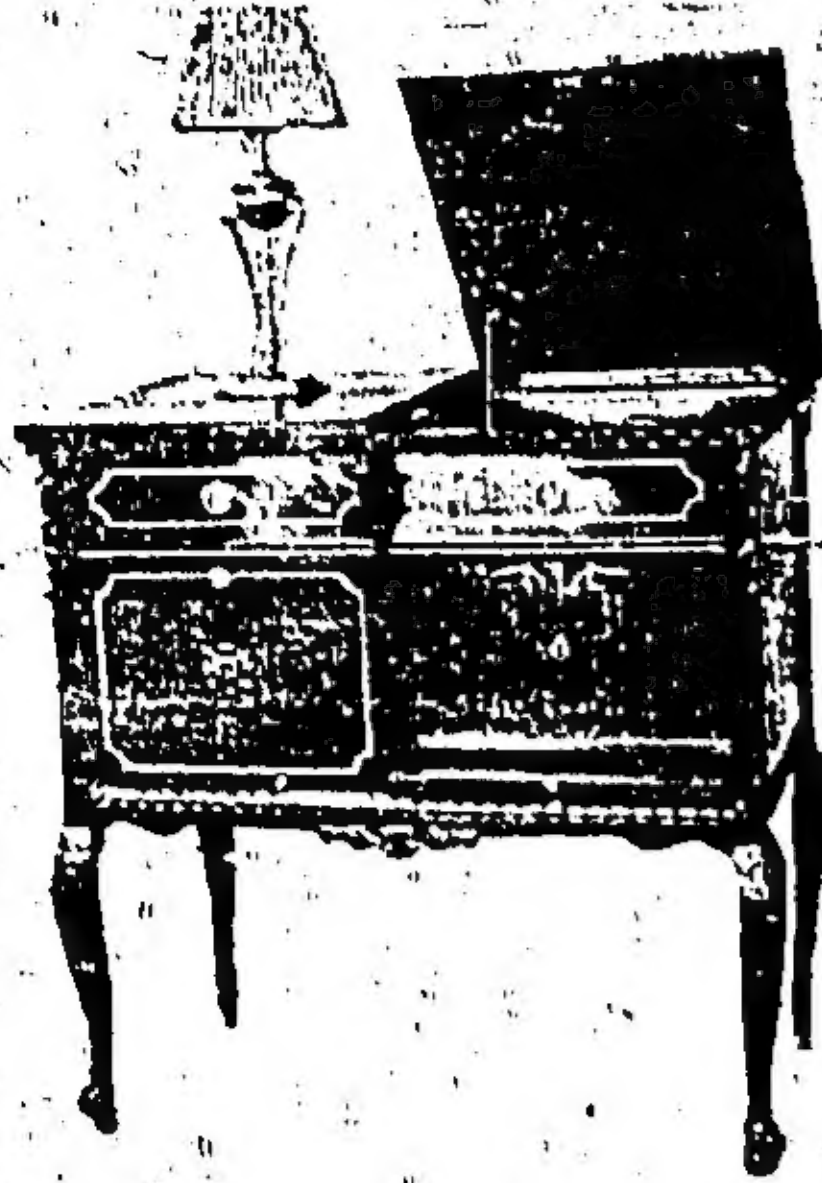
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USUAL PRICES.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

BOOKS OF TO-DAY.

[BY "AUTOLYNAUS"]

SHORT STORIES.

Is the short story regaining its one time popularity? One of the noteworthy features of the new spring publishing season is the number of collections of short stories by writers of all creeds and qualities. During the past few years there have been no short stories of much literary value with the possible exception of John Russell's "Where the Pavement Ends," and Thomas Burke's "Whispering Windows," both supremely good examples of what power can be infused into this difficult branch of literary art when the author has the right touch. One has only to compare the "mass production" of the monthly magazines and one of, say, Rudyard Kipling's little masterpieces to appreciate the vast difference between the really good and the very bad. It is a great mistake on the part of young authors to suppose that a short story is easier to write than a full length novel. On the contrary, the short story calls for the exercise of a very special gift and clever craftsmanship, and some of the greatest authors have been comparative failures as short story writers.

SOME EXAMPLES.

However, we still have plenty of authors who can be entertaining and readable in stories of a few thousand words. One of them is Phyllis Bottoms (Mrs. Forbes Benson), who has just published a collection under the title of "The Periclit and Other Stories" (Collins and Co.). The story that gives its name to the book has all the material that an author would require for a long novel, and it is a good example of how such a theme has gained in strength by compression. In every respect it is a tabloid novel. It is interesting, wherein longer form it might have been a trifle boring. The second story in this book, "The Liqueur Glass," is a perfectly conceived tale of how a cold, calculating woman made away with a husband who was a nuisance to her and the family in general. There is a breath of reality about this, and the reader will probably wonder whether murder can be carried out in such a simple and suspiciousless way.

But from a purely artistic point of view Phyllis Bottoms' best story is undoubtedly "The Angel of the Darker Brink." Here, in a splendid little cameo of war time, the author touches deep paths in the story of Nurse Magnet and her soldier patient. It will stir the reader to infinite pity, and it is full of womanly tenderness and sympathy.

A MODERN MUNCHHAUSEN.

Another book of short stories is "According to Gibson" (Wm. Heinemann). These stories are by Mr. Denis Mackail, a writer who needs no introduction to those who read his joyful novel, "Bill the Bachelor." The features of "According to Gibson" are wonderful invention and humour, and an amazing liar, Henry Gibson, figures in them all. Perhaps Gibson ought not to be called a liar. He was an author with an extremely prolific imagination, and these yarns are told to a fellow member of the Caviare Club, who is asked to believe them as gospel. Gibson was an author who earned an enormous income with a female non-diploma as a writer of sentimental pot-boilers. Apparently he related these yarns to the writer as a welcome relief to his professional "sob-stuff." And they are outrageous yarns, too—romantic, fantastic, unbelievable. Most of them are extremely clever, although it must be said that Mr. Mackail has scarcely maintained the fine qualities of the first three or four in the book.

There is the Wells touch about "The Invention of Professor Salt." This wonderful little apparatus enables the professor to see things happening all over again, and all goes well until Mrs. Salt takes an interest in the apparatus, the professor, and Henry Gibson! Then there is another good story of Gibson and the haunted room, in which our hero assists the ghost in his quest for a certain "medicine" that was a necessity in mortal life. Moral: another terror added to the Unknown!

"Gibson and the Rivals" is in the spirit of true comedy, and deals with an elderly law clerk who was most anxious to secure the championship as writer of letters to the Editor; how the contestants struggled heroically towards the publication of the 500th letter; and how their rivalries were finally ingeniously ended. This story is really funny, as is also the one in which the fiery Colonel Hexagon Tarpetante makes love unwittingly to his own mother.

THE OCCULT.

Another fine collection of the short-story-writer's art is "Stranger Things" by Mildred Cram (Casell and Co.). This writer is one of America's foremost authors, and is hailed as a notable discovery as far as Gt. Britain is concerned. American readers, by the way, are more partial to the short story than English people, and, generally speaking, they are better served by their authors than we are. Writers like Gouverneur Morris and Booth Tarkington are said to command as much as £250 for a magazine story.

In "Stranger Things" Mildred Cram deals mainly with the occult and the mysterious, with the strange causes and effects of the inexplicable, and the co-ordination of remarkable coincidences. She is a powerful writer, who makes every word tell, and her stories are fresh and original in both subject and treatment. The solutions of the pondered mysteries are not over-elaborated, and the author leaves the imaginative reader much to brood upon.

As illustration of Mildred Cram's power of description, this quotation will suffice: "Waram lifted the dead body and pushed it over the edge. Grinshaw, trembling violently, watched it fall. I think, from what Dr. Waram told me many years later, that the poor man must have suffered the violence and terror of that plummet drop, must have felt the tearing clutch of pointed rocks in the wall face, must have known the leaping upward of the earth, the whine of wind in his burning ears, the dizzy spinning, the rending, obliterating impact at last."

The author's work is full of compact, tense, and vivid passages of this sort that will make her writing acceptable to the most fastidious literary tastes. The stories are all unbacked and entirely unconventional.

The burden of military service falls upon the peoples of the new States far more heavily to-day, when they have obtained their freedom, than it did when they were under the rule of the Tsar, the Kaiser, and of the Austrian Emperor—Major-General Sir F. Maurice.

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Hongkong, Friday, June 29th.
Our last report was dated 22nd instant and in the interval the June Settlement has been satisfactorily put through. The local market continues quiet, but there is rather more enquiry for industrial stocks the last few days, in which prices show some appreciation.

The Shanghai market has been erratic and Cotton shares are mostly rather easier.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have weakened and after sales at \$1,085, they are to be had at \$1,075. The London price \$124 (middle).

Marine and Fire Insurance.—There are buyers of Cantons at \$390, North China at \$135, Yangtze at \$25 and Hongkong Fire at \$465. Union Insurance have receded to \$220.

Shipping.—Deferred Indes have been selling weak, and sales have been made down to \$130. Hongkong, Canton and Mincow Steamboats have been put through at the improved price of \$101. Star Ferries are wanted at \$48.

Refineries.—China Sugars have fallen away to \$222. Malabons at \$22 continue neglected.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$160 to \$164. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been done at \$160. Shanghai Docks have been dealt in at \$15.98 to \$16.00, and more could be placed at the former rate. Hongkong Wharves are enquired for at \$15.90.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$333 to \$354. An interim dividend of \$6, per share has just been declared, as compared with \$4 for the previous year. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 23rd July, both days inclusive. Hongkong Hotels have risen up to \$28 and \$27.50 for the Old and New shares respectively. Humphreys Estates have been bought at \$251. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$80.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have strengthened and could be placed at \$15.31. Tronohs at 29/- and Benguats at \$1.32 are saleable at quotations. Raubs are asked for at \$54 after sales at \$52. Shells have come to business at 80/- but close easier.

Electric Companies.—China Lights have been negotiated at \$144 and \$14.35 for the Old and New shares respectively. Hongkong Electric have appreciated to \$85.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos were dealt in at \$15.13 early in the week, but have since receded to \$15.12. Shanghai Cottons are a shade easier and have come to business at \$15.09. Orientals are asked for at \$15.50.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents have been bought at \$24. A strong and sustained enquiry for Green Island Cements lifted the price from \$28.00 to \$31 and business has been done to a fair extent at intervening rates. The demand appears to have slackened at the close and sellers prevail at \$30. Dairy Farms have been taken at \$26, Hongkong Ropes at \$42 and Watsons at \$18. Engineering Constructions have been sold at \$7.00. Deals have been made in Hongkong Realty at \$2.80. There are enquiries for Peak Trams at \$12, Watsons at \$18, Canton Ice at \$9.80 and Sinceres at \$12.

Rubbers.—The following are the latest cable quotations received from our Singapore Agents:—(All middle prices).

Alor Gajahs	Str. \$1.40
Ayer Moleks	1.30
Ayer Panas	5.75
Chanzlat Serdangs	3.00
Kedahs	2.30
Kempas	5.00
Malakoffs	3.10
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HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 29th, 1923.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$ 1075 ss.
Canton Insurance	\$ 550 b.
Union Insurance	\$ 26 ss.
Steamboats	\$ 404 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$ 424 b.
Whampoa Docks	\$ 1404 b.
Shanghai Docks	\$ 99 b.
Hongkong Wharves	\$ 200 b.
Ewo Cotton Mills	\$ 12 ss.
Cements	\$ 34 ss.
Dairy Farms	\$ 251 b.
Watsons	\$ 181 ss.
Hongkong Electric	\$ 33 ss.
Peak Tramways	\$ 12 b.
b—buyers; s—sellers; ss—sales.	

THE METHOD OF MOUNTING

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance," writes Dr. C. Harbridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital. "They must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong, and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instrument to adjust your spectacle to a nicety. Adv. [543]

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- 9.—Origin of the Mongolian Desert and its Prehistoric fossils ...
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WONDERFUL DECORATIONS.

Public interest in the interior decoration of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had been very keen, says the *N. C. Daily News*, especially since no one except members of the architects' and contractors' firms had been allowed to enter the building. Hence it was an expectant throng which passed through the main entrance on the Bank at noon on Saturday—past the guardian bronze lions and the great lanterns which flank the entrance. Entering the outer hall through the great bronze doors (cast in England), one noted to the left the keystone of the old bank building, appropriately preserved here, with a marble memorial tablet beneath it upon which later there will be a fitting inscription. Then, passing through the central door, one stands within a great octagonal hall showing eight stately columns of yellow marble supporting a dome decorated with Venetian mosaics. In front, under a long arched lantern light, is the main banking hall, behind which are the strong rooms and treasuries.

The visitors had been prepared to see a bank unusually well equipped and decorated with superior artistry, but the actuality completely outran their anticipations. The richly hued and harmoniously blended mosaics were made in Italy from paintings by George Murray, and set in their present position by two Italian craftsmen who spent several months in Shanghai on this task alone. The circular ceiling panel shows Ceres, the Goddess of Plenty; Helios, the God of the Sun, with his chariot; and his sister Artemis, the Moon, against a background, half of which represents Day and the other Night. Surrounding this panel are eight heraldic lions in gold, and geometric symbols in squares with the "Signs of the Zodiac" beneath them and an inscription from Confucius in Chinese and English: "Within the four seas all men are brethren," also the name of the Bank in Chinese characters.

SYMBOLICAL PANELS.
The eight principal panels symbolically represent the banking centres of the East and West, London being the first to catch the eye on entering. Hence is Britannia, with the Trident and British Lion, a figure to the left bearing the arms of London, and another on the right representing the Thames, with a model of a ship, compass, and rule. In the background appear the House of Parliament and St. Paul's Cathedral and the heraldic devices of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Paris, "the Republic," bears a tablet inscribed "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," her background being a view of the Seine and Paris, especially Notre Dame. Calcutta's central figure is a symbol of mysticism, bearing the Star of India on her forehead, with a scroll and the arms of the city, and the background is the Hooghly River and the High Court of Justice. "Fertility" is what Bangkok represents, the figure at the left showing the heaver of timber, on the right agriculture and rice growing, while behind them rises the temple at the mouth of the Chao Phya Menam River. Hongkong's dominating figure is draped in the Union Jack, as a Crown Colony. To the left stands History, with the date of the event in Roman figures, MDCCXLII—to the right the personification of Canton River, and in the background a view of Hongkong and the Peak from the harbour.

Shanghai itself is pictured as Sagacity at the steering wheel, with the spirit of the Yangtze-Kiang on the left and that of Shipping on the right, while the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Customs House easily are recognized. Tokyo's symbol is "Learning," flanked by Progress and Science, with the enclosing wall of the Imperial Palace, the Court of Justice, Admiralty and Government offices, and Mt. Fuji in the distance. New York, of course, shows Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty enlightening the world, while to the left is Hermes, the promoter of social intercourse and commerce, and on the right a figure with the arms of the United States. A characteristic view of New York from the sea forms the background. Sixteen figures circling the dome beneath the larger panels give a personality to the abstract virtues.

To the right of the entrance hall is the Accountants' Room, equipped with a special steel safe from Chubb's in London, proof against even acetylene flame. Eight telephone boxes, six for brokers and two for the general public, are placed about the hall, while to the left are the Brokers' Room, the Manager's suite, consisting of an office, private room, and rooms for telegrams, books, stenographers and a waiting room.

ORIENTAL BRILLIANCE.
The main body of the bank is roofed with glass and its walls and columns are faced with marble. The pairs of columns at either end of the hall are monoliths, each of them weighing nearly seven tons. These were worked in Italy and brought to Shanghai without trace of damage. To the south of the hall is a marble staircase leading to a mezzanine floor, where there are rooms for stationery, records, as well as changing rooms. The strong rooms for books and documents, vaults and the like are adjacent to the various departments. The comptroller's office in the south-west corner is strikingly vivid in its colouring. Approached by a corridor from the main room it conveys a remarkable impression.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINA'S FINANCES.
PAMPHLET BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Shortly before becoming Minister of Finance, Mr. Chang Ying-hua published a pamphlet in Chinese in which he set forth his ideas concerning the financial condition of China. This pamphlet followed those of Mr. Padoux, Mr. Rodney Gilbert and Ex-Premier Hsin Hsi-ling, and takes a broader view than any of its predecessors. Mr. Chang bases his calculations upon the reports of receipts and expenditures during the years of 1919, 1920 and 1921. His work has been carefully done and although there is naturally no means of checking his figures, there is no reason for doubting their accuracy since Mr. Chang's position in the Ministry of Finance enabled him to obtain his information from original sources. He gives an account of the receipts and expenditures during these years of (a) customs; (2) salt tax; (3) wine and tobacco tax; (4) stamp duties; (5) land tax; and (6) Peking cecit.

According to Mr. Chang's figures the total net receipts after fixed charges were paid were \$14,370,000 and the total expenditures were \$103,030,000, thus making the total annual deficit \$88,660,000, or a monthly deficit of \$7,800,000. In addition to this enormous deficit Mr. Chang points out that from 1915 down to the present the Government has accumulated debts due to its failure to pay salaries of officials and military expenses amounting to \$198,700,000.

Mr. Chang proceeds to give a list of the secured and unsecured debts of the Government, together with a list of the short loans made from domestic banks. The period of each loan, its rate of interest, and its security, are given in detail, together with a general statement as to the use that has been made of each loan. Mr. Chang's compilation of figures is of such great public interest that it is suggested that he should furnish the foreign public an authorized translation into the English language. As the pamphlet reveals a condition of Chinese financial affairs which calls loudly for immediate remedial measures and the more widely the information contained in Mr. Chang's pamphlet is circulated, the sooner such measures can be devised.—*Far Eastern Times*.

of a truly Oriental character. Chinese yellow, red and green, relieved with black and brightened with gold leaf, sound the note of affluence and prosperity which its Chinese characters reinforce. The comptroller's private office is equally magnificent, although quieter in colour, the green being eliminated, while his sanctum is finished in soft blue and gold.

On the part of these attending Saturday's ceremony due appreciation was expressed of the originality of conception and the perfection of detail which has been lavished upon this building by its architects, Messrs. Palmer & Turner, and especially Mr. G. L. Wilson, P.A.S.I., who has been responsible for its design, and the contractors, Messrs. Trollope & Colls, together with other firms in Shanghai.

Details less romantic but equally important as the lighting and ventilation which will be dealt with later. It may be of interest to mention that the lifts in the building were manufactured by the Otis Elevator Company of New York and installed by the American Trading Co. They are six in number, each of a capacity of 2,000 lb. at a speed of 200 ft. per minute, having a carrying capacity of 14 passengers. These lifts are of the micro-drive type, and have the unique distinction of being the first micro drive lifts installed outside of the United States.

CONSTRUCTION QUANTITIES.
The approximate quantities of materials used in the building are as follows:—
Bricks 3,500,000
Cement 50,000 casks
Granite chips 5,100 tons
Sand 5,500 tons
Patent plaster 1,480 tons
Constructional steelwork 3,703 tons
Reinforcing bars 1,550 tons
Cable 140 miles
Tubing 40 miles

In addition to the above some 83,771 cubic feet of granite, equaling 6,481 tons and comprising over 10,000 blocks, some of which are nearly seven tons in weight, went into the construction of the building. All this granite is of fine white Victoria stone from the Kowloon side of Hongkong.

It is worthy of mention that the huge edifice is supported by 2,600 Oregon pine piles, some of them 40 ft. long, but the general average being 25 ft. in length, twelve inches at the butt and ten inches at the tip. The frictional resistance of these piles in the Shanghai mud is over 1,700 lb. to the square inch. In designing the lift and foundations the engineers were faced with the problem of having to allow for the very greatly varying weight of the treasures, consequent upon the big fluctuation in the amount of silver stored therein at different times, and it is a striking tribute to the success of the designers that the very slight subsidence which has occurred to date has been completely uniform at all four corners.

The bronze work in the building calls for genuine admiration, in which regard the magnificent bronze entrance gates, counter-grille, electric brackets, etc., are worthy of special mention; as also the two bronze lions flanking the main entrance, which were modeled from a design by Mr. H. Poole, A.R.A.

**SUN YAT SEN ON CHEN
CHEUNG MING.**
CHEN'S "WAR" ORGANISATION
IN HONGKONG.

We have been handed for publication the following statement by Dr. Sun Yat Sen:—

There is no foundation whatever for the report that Dr. Sun is negotiating or has negotiated terms of peace with Chen Chiung-ming. The latter tried to kill Dr. Sun last year, and he is busy to-day inflicting the evil of war on the people of Kwangtung in order to avenge that same assassin's lust. It is not usual to shake hands with one who plans to murder you.

It is desirable to warn the English-reading public that most of the reports about the Canton situation in the press are largely based on fabrications circulated by the publicity department of Chen Chiung-ming's "war" organisation in Hongkong.

**ANOTHER VICTORY BY
YUNANESE TROOPS.**

NORTHERN TROOPS ON THE RUN.

The *Canton Daily News* says:—A telegram was received at General Headquarters on Thursday from Mr. Yang Shu-kai, chief secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, both of whom are now at the North River front, stating that two battalions of Hsia Mun-ping's troops had been forced to disarm. Hsia Mun-ping is a Hunanese who assisted Chen Chiung-ming in last year's rebellion. When Chen Chiung-ming was forced to flee from Canton, Hsia took his troops northward and stayed at Lok Chung until recently, when he joined hands with the northern troops in their attempt to invade this province by way of the North River. His troops have been fighting for the northerners ever since the beginning of the war. Now that two of his battalions have been disarmed, his military force, is reduced by more than half.

Mr. Yang's telegram further states that the enemy troops are retreating in a very disorderly manner, for private belongings of the northern soldiers are thrown about everywhere.

YINGTAK-RETAKEN.

Further news from headquarters states that the Yunanese troops captured Yingtak on Thursday.

**DISASTROUS FIRE AT
CANTON.**

35 BUILDINGS AT WONGSEA
DESTROYED, TOTAL
LOSS \$200,000.

LOSS OF LIFE SMALL.

About thirty-five buildings were destroyed by a fire which broke out at Wongsea on Thursday morning on the river front near the Yueh-Han Railway Administration Building. The fire, the *Canton Daily News* says, started on the premises of one of the express companies that had their offices there, and travelled eastward, which destroyed about 20 express companies offices and six fish markets, together with a number of other shops in the vicinity. Four large native house-boats that were too clumsy to move out of the way were also destroyed causing a general panic among the several hundred small boats on the water front, the owners of which were fighting to have their boats moved out of the way.

The Yueh-Han Railway Co. also suffered considerable loss in that more than 700 railroad sleepers that were lying in the devastated region were destroyed. Creditable work was done by the fire brigades both on land and water, although handicapped by the crude fire-fighting instruments with which they were equipped. The fire-fighters did some splendid work by checking the advance of the fire with its powerful motor equipment.

However, it is a recognised fact that had they been better equipped, the damage done would not have been so great. Various reports are current as to the origin of the fire. One report has it that it was started from an overturned kerosene lamp, while another states that opium cooking was the cause. The police authorities are now investigating the matter. The total damage is estimated at over \$200,000.

A lesson, says our contemporary, has been taught by this disastrous fire, in that the demand for better fire fighting equipment is no nonsense and should be granted by the Municipality, as early as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
MATRICULATION AND SENIOR
LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.
JUNE, 1923.

HONGKONG CENTRE.

The following have passed the Matriculation Examination:—

No.	Name.	School.
1.	Choi King Wan,	Queen's College.
2.	Tao Yui King,	do.
3.	Chow Yu Chi,	St. Stephen's College.
4.	Fan Chi Kuen,	do.
5.	Hung Hui Chang,	do.
6.	Ku Hsueh Ch'ing,	do.
7.	Lim Peng Tiung,	do.
8.	Tam Wui Wing,	do.
9.	Tsang Wah Kit,	do.
10.	Tsang Wah Shiu,	do.
11.	Wong Shing Hung,	do.
12.	Chan Moon Tung,	The Tutorial Institute.
13.	Huang Tsun Ming,	Dist. Drawing, The Tutorial Institute.
14.	Lam U Pak,	Private Study.
15.	Lee Chuen Shing,	do.
16.	Tio Swi Lam,	do.
17.	Wolfevitch, Moses,	do.
18.	Yao Ehr K'ang,	do.
19.	Yann Jacques Day,	Dist. French, St. Joseph's College.
20.	Houghton, C. M.,	do.
21.	Oggeri, Natale Luis,	do.
22.	Antoine Trong,	Dist. French.
23.	Yu Chin Kwong,	do.
24.	Wu Yui Piao,	do.
25.	The following have qualified for the Senior Local Certificate:—	
26.	Leung Siu Wa,	Queen's College.
27.	Lam Chiu Leong,	St. Stephen's College.
28.	Mak Yik Sang,	The Tutorial Institute.
29.	Andrew Chang,	Private Study.
30.	Gan Choo Yang,	do.
31.	Lung Tin Tong,	do.
32.	Cooper, K. P.,	St. Joseph's College.
33.	Chan Fook,	do.
34.	Mercier, Andre,	do.
35.	Thuong, Francois B.,	do.
36.	Gustao D'Aquino,	do.
37.	Tao Soon Wuh,	Private Study.

**A CHINESE FOOTBALL TEAM
FOR AUSTRALIA.**

STRANGE PROCEDURE.

Without previous consultation with the Committee of the South China Athletic Association arrangements of some sort have been made to send the Association's soccer team to Australia to take part in some matches there. Some discussions with the captain and coach of the team appear to have taken place while they were attending the Olympic games and arrangements were concluded by Mr. H. A. Millard with Dr. J. H. Gray, Hon. Secretary to the China Contest Committee for the Sixth Far Eastern Championship Games. It was contemplated that the team would leave Hongkong for Australia on July 3th. The Committee of the S.C.A.A. had no knowledge of these arrangements until about a week ago. They had been "neither consulted nor informed," although negotiations had apparently been going on for some months. The latter the Association has received from Dr. Gray intimating that the China Contest Committee had arranged with Mr. Millard to send the team to Australia gives no particulars as to what arrangements have been made, but endeavours to persuade the Association "not to bring disgrace to China" by failing to keep its end of the bargain. Mr. C. F. Yuen, Acting Hon. Secretary, writing to us, says that until full details have been received as to what arrangements have been made for the team, it is not possible to say whether the team will go to Australia or not, but if the arrangements are satisfactory he himself and other members of the Committee will do all they can to hasten the team's departure, as they have no desire to upset the project and thereby disappoint the Australian. It seems to us that the Committee of the Association would be fully justified in making a more vigorous protest against arrangements being made without their previous knowledge and consent.

**HONGKONG YARN MARKET
IMPROVED BUSINESS.**

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, in their trade circular bearing yesterday's date, says:—
Since our last report on 28th May there has been a marked improvement in our yarn market owing to good inquiry from consuming districts, where steamers under the British flag were able to ply; hence Chinese buyers have made large purchases during the interval and a handsome lot of 11,000 bales in 10s and 12s counts changed hands with an advance of \$3 to \$4 per bale.
Recent reports of advancing rates in India have further strengthened our market and foreign buyers are not parting with their stocks but are waiting for a further rise, and at the close our market remains firm. Up to 4 o'clock 15,000 bales of Chinese hands 7,000 bales of arrivals from Bombay, 6,000 bales of Shantung reports show a healthier tone and rates have increased 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 all round.
Japanese Yarn.—Owing to higher prices ruling in Japan, foreign holders are withholding their stocks for higher rates. The market is therefore a good deal better than it was during the interval at an advance of \$5 to \$8 per bale.
Raw Cotton.—No business of importance has passed during the interval but prices have remained firm.

PROPRIETOR OF STANTON'S SUE. UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM FOR WAGES.

DEFENDANTS NOT ENTITLED TO
ANYTHING UNDER THE LAW.

The case in which Mr. C. A. Stanton, proprietor of Stanton's Midway Shows, now operating in Kowloon, was sued last week at the Summary Court before His Honour the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) was heard yesterday morning. The suit was for the recovery of \$37.50 and the claim was brought by two Portuguese youths, named R. M. H. Castro and J. G. Roxario, and seven Chinese. They claimed \$45 for wages due and \$22.50 in lieu of one day's notice as \$2.50 each per day.

Mr. D. McCallum appeared for the defendant. The plaintiffs put in an appearance but they were not represented. Mr. McCallum, at the outset, pointed out that the case of all nine plaintiffs was practically the same and he suggested that the case for one of the plaintiffs be taken and that judgment be delivered on the case put forward by the selected plaintiff.

The Puisne Judge agreed and asked the nine plaintiffs to select one of their number to represent them. A Chinese named Lau Ham was selected and he went into the box to give evidence. He said he was a ticket seller and formerly he had been engaged in the motoring business. He was engaged by the defendant himself on June 7th on the show ground. This was at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon. The other plaintiffs were there at the time. A man named Mr. Jesus interpreted for them. On that occasion no terms were arranged but he was told to start work on Saturday. All the plaintiffs went back to the show on the Saturday at 4.30 p.m. Nothing was arranged but they started work. Seven of them were engaged as ticket sellers and two of them as ticket collectors.

At this stage his Lordship asked Mr. McCallum if he would explain the nature of the show.

Mr. McCallum said that two of the plaintiffs were engaged to collect the money at the main entrance from the people as they entered. Then there were a number of side shows, some of which his Lordship might have seen described in the papers as gambling shows. They were really games of skill, and five of the plaintiffs were engaged inside the show ground selling tickets, and the remaining two were employed as collectors.

His Lordship: "So it is something like a fair."

Mr. McCallum said it was a fair. There was a big wheel and there were wheel-night shows.

His Lordship: You pay for admission to go in?

Mr. McCallum: Ten cents.

Continuing, the witness said the plaintiffs again attended work on Sunday and on that day they arranged their terms with the defendant through the interpreter (Mr. Jesus). Witness, on that occasion, pointed out to the defendant that as they had office work to do on the Monday they would not be able to start work at the show until 5.30 p.m. The defendant said "all right come back at 5.0 p.m. and I will give you your wages at the end of the week." At 5.15 p.m. on the Monday they arrived at the show and the defendant told them they were not wanted and asked them to go away. The plaintiffs then asked for their wages, the defendant offering two days' wages and the witness and his companions holding out for three. They refused to accept his offer.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCallum, the witness said that on the previous Thursday they were engaged by the week. The defendant offered \$2, but they held out for \$2.50. He admitted also that at that time they were told to start work at 4.30 o'clock. He also knew that the advertisement up and down Hongkong stated that the show started at 5 o'clock. Two of the plaintiffs engaged at the main entrance were Portuguese. Witness denied that they arrived at work on the Monday—some at 5.30 p.m. and some of them later. They were all there at 5.30 p.m.

Mr. McCallum: And then you were told you were perfectly useless, coming at that time?—Yes; he did say that we were perfectly useless, but on the previous day we told him we would be late and he agreed with us.

The witness went on to say that they were not engaged by Mr. Itt (Stanton's advance agent). On Sunday they gave up their tickets to Mr. Stanton. He did not even know Mr. Itt.

Mr. McCallum: Mr. Stanton was anxious to pay you for the two days' work you had done?—Yes.

And the only difference is that he says you were engaged at \$2 and you say \$2.50?—Yes.

Did you know that the men engaged at the front entrance were engaged at \$2.50 and the others at \$2?—No.

Did you know that the men engaged at the front entrance were engaged at \$2.50 and the others at \$2?—No.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER SUE FOR WAGES. SUCCESSFUL CLAIM BY A PORTUGUESE EMPLOYEE.

A Portuguese, named Paulo Hipolito Silva, of No. 6, Nathan Road, Kowloon, brought an action in the Summary Court, yesterday morning, before His Honour the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), against Frederick Nolte, of the "La Balama" Cigar Factory, No. 10, Des Vaux Road Central, for the recovery of two months' salary at \$200 a month, (\$400) less \$100 which had been paid on account.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Stephens said that when the plaintiff laid the claim, the defendant asked for a little longer time to pay. This was granted, but in the meantime he had left the Colony.

The plaintiff, giving evidence, said that he was engaged on February 3rd by the defendant at a salary of \$200 a month. During the months of April and May the defendant paid him \$100 on account of salary due, and promised to pay the remaining \$240 later. He did not do so.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff.

Mr. Stephens pointed out that the reason why they had brought the action into Court was that it was thought the defendant had a quantity of cigars stored at the Import and Export Office and, after duty had been paid on these, they hoped to claim them in part payment of the salary due.

SWEEP STAKE CLAIMANT SUE IN COURT.

SOLICITOR SAYS HE WILL PAY
IF HE WINS.

Chik Nong Ling, one of the rival claimants for the Chinese Club sweep prize of \$50,000, and Chik Harr Lum, were sued by the Hong Lee Bank, of 100, Wing Lok Street West, in the Summary Court yesterday morning for the recovery of \$1,000, being money lent under a Chinese promissory note dated May 24th, 1923.

Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. A. Russ for the defendants.

Mr. Hall asked His Honour the Puisne Judge to fix a date for the hearing of the case. "I think," he said, "the defendants will be leaving the Colony soon."

"Why are they going soon?" queried His Lordship.

Mr. Hall: I think they will be leaving soon after the arbitration award.

His Lordship: What arbitration award?

Mr. Hall: The Chinese Club lottery ticket case.

His Lordship: I know, the claim for \$50,000?

Mr. Hall: Yes.

Asked by His Lordship if he had any objection to a date being fixed, Mr. Russ said: "If he wins he will pay."

The case was then adjourned, a date being fixed for hearing.

On the Monday when they came to work another gang of men had been engaged and taken on in their place.

The Puisne Judge: Did these men pay you a commission on their wages?—No.

This closed the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Itt (Khou Gnah Itt) said he was Advance Agent for Stanton's Midway Shows. The last witness approached him after he arrived in Hongkong and asked for work. He took him on and told him he wanted two men for the main entrance to the show. They would be paid \$2.50. Another seven men, whom he wanted, would be paid \$2. The nine plaintiffs were engaged and on the Sunday morning Mr. Jesus came to him with a slip of paper containing the names of the plaintiffs. He asked for their wages. Witness told him they would be paid at the end of the week. On the Monday, when they turned up to work late, witness told them they were useless. He offered them two days' wages. Mr. Stanton was present when they refused the wages.

Mr. Howard, working manager for Mr. Stanton, said he had no recollection of Mr. Jesus coming to him on Sunday night and stating that the plaintiffs could come to work on the Monday at 4.30 p.m.

His Lordship said that on the facts placed before him it was quite clear that the plaintiffs were engaged on a weekly wage. It was quite possible that they had made a mistake, but it was not likely that they would be engaged to start work after the hour for the commencement of the show. He would have to give judgment for the defendant.

According to the law the plaintiffs were not entitled to any wages at all, but he thought if they approached Mr. Stanton again on that point he would not be hard on them.

Mr. McCallum said that Mr. Stanton had offered them their wages but on point of discipline he could not afford to give way to them. His client would not press for costs.

Judgment was then awarded for the defendant without costs.

GAMBLING OR WORSHIPPING? REMARKABLE STORY TOLD AT THE MAGISTRACY. CHINESE DETECTIVES SUMMONED FOR ASSAULT.

A remarkable story was told at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, when four lukong were summoned for assaulting a Chinese named Chan Chor Wing.

Mr. M. K. Lo prosecuted, and Mr. T. H. King, D.S.P., watched the case on behalf of the police defendants.

The history of the assault, according to Mr. Lo was as follows: Some time ago a man named Li Sing signed on as seaman to an ocean-going steamer. His destination was England, and before he left Hongkong it was decided by his family that if he should return safely, they would all take a launch and go out to worship Ching Shan, or, as Europeans know it, Castle Peak. The man did return safely, and the launch, the *Tung Fat*, was hired accordingly, and it was decided to make a picnic of the act as well, and invite friends. Among the friends invited were the wife and children of the complainant. The day fixed was June 10th, and the party was to embark at Yaumati. The launch lay off the Yaumati Praya a few feet, a junk being between it and the wharf. Shortly before the launch was to have left, the complainant happened to be passing along the Praya. His wife saw him and called out in order to let him know that she and the children were going on the trip. Hearing the cry, he went over to the junk. He had not reached the launch when all of a sudden a commotion broke out, and he saw the four defendants, in plain clothes, with revolvers drawn. Thinking a daylight robbery was prepared, he turned to go back. The four constables then brought him back and commenced to assault him. They beat him with their fists and with the butt ends of the revolvers, and kept it up for a long time. A report was made to the Yaumati Police Station and two Chinese detectives were sent down to investigate. They arrived, and on finding that the four men were detectives went back to the station and reported. Meanwhile the four had clapped handcuffs on five men, including the complainant. It was against him that their efforts seemed to be particularly directed. A constable of the complainant's meanwhile made a report to the Water Police Station, and Inspector Lamigan with a number of other officers proceeded to the scene. He inquired of the defendants what they meant by handcuffing the five men without direct orders from the Central Station, and ordered their release. The complainant at that time was in such a bad condition that he had to be sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital in a motor-cycle car.

At this point Mr. Lo intimated that he had seen Mr. King and that he had agreed as to their common facts. He understood from Mr. King that the defence would be that these four men had been sent on to the boat by the Chief Detective in order to watch for gambling. A summons was, in fact, out against the complainant for gambling aboard the launch on the previous Sunday. Complainant by no means admitted gambling, but the fact remains that the summons had been issued. The police believed that the story of "worshipping Castle Peak" was merely a ruse invented so that a gambling party could go out with the launch in safety. For the purpose of preventing this the four detectives were put in the boat, with instructions how to act, and a police launch was waiting for them further out. Unfortunately the detectives were recognised as strangers and questioned before the boat left. They said that they intended to go for a picnic too. They were told that this could not be allowed, as the launch was a private one. They then drew their revolvers in order to arrest the alleged gamblers. According to the defence, complainant had been on the boat at least an hour beforehand, and received his injuries partly at the hands of the police, when resisting arrest, but chiefly by falling down when running away.

Mr. Lo pointed out to his Worship that these were the two stories he had to choose from.

Evidence was then called, and the case adjourned.

SOLDIER WHO DISLIKED SCRUBBING.

STORY TOLD AT A COURT
MARTIAL.

Private Edward Reynolds, of the King's Regiment, appeared before a District Court Martial at Murray Barracks yesterday charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Major W. P. A. Hattersley-Smith, D.S.O., R.G.A., presided.

Lance-Corporal Knowles stated that he gave Reynolds orders to scrub the guardroom. He obeyed, but very faintly, and witness told him to put a little more "elbow grease" in the work. Accused replied by throwing down his brush and pail and saying "—the floor. I would sooner go in the guardroom." A military policeman was called, and the accused's preference complied with.

Reynolds's defence was that the floor was thick with grease, and he was not supplied with soap. When the order was given for him to be put in the guardroom he was still scrubbing. He did not make the remark alleged.

The finding will be promulgated.

CORRESPONDENCE. AMAHs AND DISEASE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Among the many causes of the ill-health to which European children in this Colony are subject, I am convinced that the average amah could safely lay claim to pride of place. This statement is made after some months of close observation regarding the "care" given to the little ones committed to her tender mercies.

When first I became a resident of Hongkong I accepted the assertion so often made that the Chinese amah was a "splendid nurse." Having seen European children in Chinatown, I cautioned our amah that on no account must her charge—aged two-and-a-half years—be allowed to visit these quarters. Imagined my disgust and horror when, some weeks later, the little fellow informed me that he had been down "Bottomside" and that he had had "nice chow." That amah was dismissed instantly. But, unfortunately, the damage had been already done, for a few days later the little fellow was an inmate of the Victoria Hospital, suffering with diphtheria. For six weeks he remained in that splendid institution, where, thanks to the unremitting care of doctors and nurses, he recovered. Other parents have been less fortunate than we were.

Since then I have been even more observant of amahs and the way in which they discharge their duties. As a result I have been forced to the conclusion that many parents in Hongkong are not aware of the filthy, evil quarters into which their children are taken by amahs, who, having been reared in just such surroundings, see no harm or danger to European children in a visit. During my peregrinations I have seen many infants in the charge of amahs in such places as Queen's Road East, and I have reason to believe that some, at least, of them were the children of parents residing on the middle and upper levels. The parents cannot, surely, countenance this. At times I have taken the liberty of ordering the amah home.

A day or two ago I had occasion to pass through Wanchai Road—which, incidentally, is anything but a credit to the Authorities—and there, in one of the filthiest and most disgusting quarters of Hongkong, breathing vile stenches from the stagnant pools of disease-carrying putrefaction, and surrounded by, and "pawed" over by, dirty little denizens of this district—many of them with loathsome skin affections—was a bonnie little European baby. Though I am becoming used to seeing European children rubbing shoulders with disease and death, the sight brought me up with a jerk. No sooner had I stopped, than someone in the crowd gave the amah the "whisper" and she made all haste to seek more savoury quarters—an acknowledgment that she was aware of her wrong-doing. A determination to at least find out to whom this child belonged impelled me to follow the amah, though by so doing I was leaving behind another with an empty "pram." Possibly her charge had been taken into one of the stinking dens adjoining, there to be admitted and handled by the occupants. My quarry led along Queen's Road to Morrison Hill Road in the direction of Happy Valley. At this stage a European lady spoke to the child. Inquiries elicited the fact that its parents are well-known people. For obvious reasons names are not mentioned, but the father holds an important position with one of the biggest concerns in Hongkong. In conversation with him I learned that the amah had taken advantage of the child's mother being ill to visit the neighbourhood I have referred to. The thought strikes me, particularly in view of what I have seen, that there are many other similar cases. This should be a warning to parents to keep a closer watch over amahs and their little charges.—Yours faithfully,

HEALTH.

IMPORT AND EXPORT PERMITS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Talk about the Imports and Exports Office! Well, it is undoubtedly one of the worst Government offices for red-tape and business inefficiency.

The entire working is left apparently in the hands of Chinese clerks, who initial chit books and attend to counter-work with no Europeans to supervise them.

The result is that great slackness is shown. In the Exports office, especially, if permits are applied for by chit-book no reply can be expected until a lapse of 24 hours, or when permits are sent personally one has to rely on the Goddess of Chance and Sympathy to be attended to.

Public opinion has been continuously manifested, and it is highly creditable that no improvement is shown and that the same routine is carried on from year to year.

It is all right for the Government to insist on such formalities, but surely they should at the same time appreciate the inconveniences caused to the public and help to eliminate the delay in the issuing of necessary permits.—Yours faithfully,

ANNOYED.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES & TOBACCOS

Abdulla Cigarettes	No. 11 per tin	\$2.80
" " " " " "	" 5 " "	2.50
" " " " " "	" 14 " "	2.20
" " " " " "	" 16 " "	1.65
" " " " " "	" 75 " "	1.35
" Straight Cut	" " "	1.45
Boguslavsky, Virginian	No. 2 " "	1.40
" Piccadilly	" " "	1.25
State Express Cigarettes	" " "	1.30
" Manhums	" " "	1.40

TOBACCOS

Abdulla, Straight Cut	per 4 lb. tin	\$1.80
Dunbills "My Mixture"	" " "	2.50
" Standard	" " "	1.95
John Cottons, Medium	" " "	1.75
Ardath Medium Mixture	" " "	1.50
State Express Tradition	" " "	1.90
Hankeys Mixture	" " "	2.20
Sil Philips	" " "	2.20
Craven	" " "	1.75


LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CAFÉ WISEMAN

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS
PASTRY COOKS
AND
CATERERS.

All Bread, Cakes and Pastry are made at our Daylight Bakery under expert European supervision.

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**SPECIAL
ADVANCE JULY
COLUMBIA
NEW PROCESS
DANCE RECORDS
ANDERSON'S**

2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TEL. C. 1332.



Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE C. 346.

FOR THE RAINY SEASON

**CHILDREN'S
LIGHT WEIGHT
RAINCOATS AND CAPES**

AGOOD RANGE OF SIZES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Underigned has RESIGNED from the ASSISTANT MANAGERSHIP of THE GENERAL EXCHANGE CO. LTD. SYDNEY AUSTRALIA. HONGKONG, 30th June, 1923. [1012]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LTD.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1923, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 22 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, will be—

On £20 Debentures: Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0. 0. Less Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £ 2. 8. 2/5

Net amount payable 9. 3. 3/5

On £100 Debentures: Per Coupon (Gross) 23. 0. 0. Less Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £ 13. 6. 0

Net amount payable 22. 6. 0

On £500 Debentures: Per Coupon (Gross) 115. 0. 0. Less Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £ 37. 7. 6

Net amount payable 111. 12. 6

Payment will be made in Tels at the Demand Paying Rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, (Sgd.) W. E. NATHAN, General Manager.

1009

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"GAELIC PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th July will be subject to sale.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD., St. George's Building.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1923. [1010]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3775 for 200 Shares numbered 77151 to 77500, 47901 to 47950, 110055 to 110076, 121988 to 122037, 84151 to 84175, Certificate No. 8774 for 200 Shares numbered 50581 to 50600, 37101 to 37200; Certificate No. 5775 for 50 Shares numbered 69951 to 70000 all registered in the Name of Mr. LAM CHOR YIN have been LOST or DESTROYED, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 7th day of JULY, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 7th June, 1923. [922]

G. R. NOTICE

OWNERS of Motor Vehicles, Trucks, Trolleys, Carts, Vans, and DRIVERS of Motor Vehicles are hereby NOTIFIED that Licenses for same are due for Renewal on JULY 1st, 1923.

P. E. J. WODEHOUSE, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1923. [991]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Six Dollars per Share for the Six Months ending 30th JUNE, 1923, will be payable on TUESDAY, JULY 24th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th, to MONDAY, the 23rd JULY (both days inclusive), during which period, no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, L. E. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 25th June, 1923. [995]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd JULY, 1923. Hongkong, 27th June, 1923. [1002]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, JULY 7th, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for women can be obtained from Messrs. LAYBARD & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, JULY 6th.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1003]

HONGKONG HIDE & LEATHER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, STYRENS' BUILDING, 67 and 69, Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 7th JULY, 1923, at 12.15 P.M., when the Question of the Sale of the Company's Property or part thereof will be considered.

By Order of the Board, E. PEPPERELL, Secretary. 1007

REDEMPION OF DEBENTURES.

THE Redeemable Holders of the 1,257 DEBENTURES, being the Balance of an Issue of 1,500 Debentures of \$500 each, issued by the above-named Company on the 1st day of January, 1909, are REMINDED that, pursuant to the Notice dated the 30th day of December, 1922, duly advertised, the above-named Company will, at the expiration of the power reserved to it by Clause 2 of the Conditions endorsed on the Debentures of the above series, redeem the whole of the 1,257 (One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-seven) Debentures without exception (such Debentures being Bearer Debentures) on the 30th day of JUNE, 1923, at which date all principal and interest then due will be paid to the persons, Companies or Corporations respectively presenting and surrendering the Debentures in question and the Coupons representing interest due to the 30th day of JUNE, 1923, and subsequent interest, to the Company's bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Victoria, Hongkong.

For THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD. WALTER J. HAWKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 23th June, 1923. [1004]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 16th JULY, 1923, commencing at 3.00 P.M., at their Sales Room, DUNDRELL STREET.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Undersigned.)

Terms:—20% of purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.

LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. 953

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagees.

By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT, On

TUESDAY, The 17th Day of JULY, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a servicing lane. All of which is being held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 9, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and After 1st JULY, 1923, Season Tickets will only be issued as from 1st and 15th of any month. No extensions of time will be granted under any conditions whatsoever. Prices of Season Tickets available for 3 months will be as follows:

From Terminus to Terminus—Men \$36, Ladies \$24, Children \$12.

To or from May Road and Upper or Lower Terminus—Men \$20, Ladies \$14, Children \$7.

Season Tickets between Bowen Road and Lower Terminus will be discontinued.

Punch Tickets will cease to be issued and in lieu thereof Coupon Books containing 20 Coupons (one Coupon to be tendered for each journey up or down) will be obtainable at the following rates:

One Book of 20 First Class Coupons, Full distance—\$3.00.

One Book of 20 First Class Coupons, May Road—\$3.50.

CHILDREN HALF THE ABOVE.

One Book of 20 Third Class Coupons \$1.50 (Available only for Chinese and other Asiatics).

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Monday, 25th June, 1923. [992]

S.S. "LIEUTENANT DE MISSISSY."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON, etc., also Cargo s.s. "YANG TSE" from HAVRE, COGNAC, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong, Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 30th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUSSEL, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 24th June, 1923. [994]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, NORFOLK AND YOKOHAMA.

THE S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on 30th June, 1923, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st July, 1923, will be subject to sale.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD., St. George's Building.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1923. [997]

TO LET.

OFFICES IN UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road, 2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4306. [1007]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—XZ, XL, XS.

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLAT in Lee Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [988]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS LOCAL NEWS.

This Paper to send Home.

INTIMATION

TOILET SOAP BARGAINS.

Yardley's Oatmeal Soap... 50 cts. per box

Coal Tar Soap... 50 "

Carbolic... 50 "

Colgate's Floating Bath Soap... 20 " per Tab

Vinolia L. & L. Soap... 50 " per box

Carbolic Soap... 50 "

Coal Tar Soap... 50 "

Medical Soap... \$1.20

Terebene Soap... 1.20

Zambuk Soap... 1.75

Cimolite Soap... 1.00

Colgate's Sulphur Soap... 60 cts.

Zenobia Assorted Soap... 5.00

Savon Rose Amaniles... 25 cts. Tab. 2.75 per box 1 doz.

Rimmels Cologne Soap... 1.50 per box

J. & J's Baby Soap... 1.35 "

Gerard's Eucalyptus Soap... 10 cts. Tab. 1.00 per doz.

Fiver's Soap assorted... 3.00 per box

Oatmeal Soap... 1.00 "

Antezema Soap... 1.00 "

R. & G's Heliotrope Soap... 5.00 "

" Savon Fleur D'Amour & Ambre Rose... 6.00 "

" Assorted Best... 3.75 "

" Round... 2.25 "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 16

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. A. REJMAN and sons extend their sincere thanks to all relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and the floral tributes given in their sad bereavement. [1011]

Hongkong Office: 10a, Des Voeux Rd., C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 30th, 1923.

WHERE PROHIBITION IS LEADING AMERICA.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN's opinion of a Prohibition law was that it would "strike a blow at the very principles on which our Government was founded." But, although the views of LINCOLN, of most things relating to the government of the republic are held by Americans in the highest respect, there is evidently not much respect in these days in the United States for his opinions on Prohibition law. Already, however, we have had a striking proof of the LINCOLN doctrine in the proposals which have been made—indeed, the decisions which have been taken—by the American authorities to exercise the right of searching all vessels on the ocean, whether American or foreign, and outside as well as inside the three mile limit. Thus it is seen that national Prohibition involves not only internal but external communications; and, in respect to the latter recent American decisions flagrantly violate what has been a traditional policy of the United States. It is the more astonishing when we recall the fact that it was Germany's flouting of the recognised international law regarding "the freedom of the seas" that determined the United States to join the Allies in the fight for this freedom, and in general for the

maintenance of international law. A writer in the *New York Times* recently emphasised the point that whatever be the precise definition of the phrase, "the freedom of the seas," such freedom has traditionally been claimed by the United States, and the right of search has been regarded as in conflict with it. By the second of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, this famous doctrine is defined as "absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed, in whole or in part, by international action for the enforcement of international covenants." There is no "international covenant" to enforce in the present case. On the contrary the proposed American action is resisted by all Maritime Powers. We learn from the speech by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords, of which, *Reuter* sends us a summary, that the British Government has pointed out to America that for any State to project the operation of strictly domestic and municipal law on to foreign vessels on the high seas, which is the practical effect of the American ruling, would be unprecedented and create an impossible position for international voyages if the precedent were made general. Lord Curzon added that the Government is using all channels of diplomacy to find an exit from "a disagreeable situation, which ought not to be allowed to continue." The attitude of Great Britain in the matter is the attitude apparently of every other maritime nation. No Power, at least, is a consenting party to this grave infringement of "the freedom of the seas," which sets up a precedent of the most dangerous kind if blockades, for any reason, were to be instituted in Europe. An extension of the three-mile limit to twelve or twenty miles would be a much more serious matter in the Arguin, the Adriatic or the Baltic than it is off the Atlantic or Pacific Coast of North America. It would, as one writer has pointed out, close the Straits of Dover. There are not wanting people who, apparently, are prepared to suggest that the Powers should "tactfully acquiesce" in the ruling of the United States authorities because the more vessels are searched on the high seas by the United States the less easy will it be for the United States on any later occasion to object to the search of her vessels on the high seas by other Powers. But such people can have no knowledge of the history of the struggle which secured for the world the invaluable principle of "the freedom of the seas." No infringement of that principle can be countenanced by a British Government, and it is perfectly amazing that it should have been contemplated by the Government of the United States which has hitherto jealously defended it. It is to be hoped that diplomacy may succeed in finding what Lord Curzon called "an exit from a disagreeable situation which ought not to be allowed to continue." There is no wish to impair America's domestic policy, but the infringement of long-established sea usage is a question in which all maritime Powers are seriously concerned because of the new and dangerous precedents it would set up, and the diplomatic influence of such Powers is certain to be added to that of Britain in seeking some mitigation of the American intentions in this regard.

The U.S. War Department has ordered Major-R. N. Fingar who was held captive by the Chinese bandits in Shanghai, to duty as assistant professor of military tactics at the University of California.

News has reached the Straits Settlements of the death at Cranmond, Edinburgh, of Mr. John Turner, formerly administrator of the Straits Rubber Company, and a member of the Legislative Council. He came to Singapore in 1889 from Demerara, after spending a year in Brazil.

The Indian watchman arrested for the murder of a Chinese carpenter at the Government Quarry, Causeway Bay, by shooting him through the head with his carbine from a few feet away, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday morning. Inspector Phillips presented and asked for a formal remand. This was granted, and the case was put over for a week.

Mr. W. H. Ford, superintendent at Penang, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Skottowe as superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company at Adelaide, where he is expected to arrive in August. Mr. J. E. Mercer is at present in charge. Mr. W. D. Proctor, who was superintendent at Adelaide two years ago, has been appointed divisional manager of the company in China, and will in future reside in Shanghai.

"One of our American contemporaries in Shanghai referring to the magnificent new home of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in that port says: 'Perhaps no single event in the long record of commercial history in Shanghai ever was fraught with more meaning than the building of this great structure for, erected in a period of business depression, it has risen the noblest commercial structure in all the Far East, and stands as evidence of the simple faith of foreign financial leaders in a great future for China. And this faith is centered here in Shanghai.'

There is no limit to the responsibilities which some of our Northern contemporaries would impose on the Diplomatic Body. A Tientsin paper draws attention to the strongest possible language to the crime of leaving the worst inquiry of the Lincheng bandits unsettled. 'There are on the top of that grim eminence, Paotaku, one hundred Chinese children, more or less, who have been there for one year, dying of malnutrition and consumption, and whose fate is entirely disregarded now that the foreigners have been released. The British newspaper in Peking ventures to call upon the Diplomatic Body to "do its duty in the matter—and to do it without kid gloves." It seems to us a new conception of the duty of the Diplomatic Body that they should undertake to right the wrongs, suffered by the Chinese through the misgovernment of the country. They seem to have enough on their hands at present to protect the lives and interests of their own nationals.

DEATH OF PRINCE DEVAWONGSE.

A cable was received yesterday by Mr. Bagram who in the absence of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., is acting as Consul for Siam, announcing, with profound grief, the death of H.R.H. Prince Devawongse, uncle of H.M. the King of Siam. His Royal Highness had been suffering since June 10th from a carbuncle, complicated by diabetes and a weak heart from which he had suffered for many years. On June 27th a high fever set in and his strength being exhausted, he gradually sank and passed away on the 28th inst. at 11.20 a.m. The late Prince had been for many years Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WORLD THEATRE.

HOW A NEUTY WOMAN WICKED A STROKE GAMBLER.

Does a woman's brain act quicker than a man's? Mind analysts and psychologists claim that while the male brain probably delves deeper in its analysis and logic, the feminine mind responds more readily and is capable of making decisions quicker. This explains why hubby is usually floored by his wife when he tries to get away with a lame excuse for coming home with the milkman. Bessie Barriscale proves in "Beckoning Roads," her latest production for Robertson-Cole, that a woman is more than a match for a man in a game of wits. This is the theme of stirring drama at the World Theatre which is to be shown for the last time to-night.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SMALLPOX AT HOME.
SERIOUS WARNING BY MINISTER
OF HEALTH.

LONDON, June 29th.

In the House of Commons, the Minister of Health (Earl of Onslow) issued a serious warning regarding the danger from an epidemic of small-pox, which would be likely to inflict serious injury on the commerce of the country. Last year 673 cases were notified, while this year 635 cases had been already reported, though there were no fatalities.

The Minister deplored the fact that only 28 per cent. of British children were vaccinated, and he strongly urged universal vaccination for persons of all ages, as a sure protection against the disease. He regretted that the statistics showed an increase in the number of cancer cases, but thought that this could be attributed to better diagnosis.

LOSS OF THE "TREVESA."
SECOND BOAT ARRIVES AT
MAURITIUS.

LONDON, June 29th.

An Eastern Telegraph Co. message from Rodrigues states that the *Trevessa's* second boat, containing sixteen survivors, has arrived at Mauritius.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH LABOUR.

CONFERENCE CONDEMNNS INCREASE
OF AIR FORCE.

LONDON, June 29th.

The British Labour Conference adopted a resolution condemning the increase of the British Air Force "in competition with France as a preface to a new era of war," and demanding that Great Britain should convene an International Conference to abolish air armaments.

LATER.

The Conference passed a resolution welcoming amalgamation with the Second International and the Vienna International, characterising the Ruhr occupation as an act of aggression and war, and demanding negotiations or arbitration; advising a world conference to revise Peace Treaties; and urging the recognition of Russia.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in moving the resolution, said that the war spirit would revive unless Great Britain had the Government which would devise a policy to stop armaments.

FLIGHT ROUND FRANCE.

PARIS, June 29th.

Lieut. Destourneaux flew round France, a distance of 2,919 kilometres, in 22 hours and 30 minutes, winning the Michelin Cup.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

FRENCH TRADE MISSION TO
MOSCOW.

Moscow, June 29th.

The unofficial French trade mission, headed by M. Duverger, has departed. It is understood that nothing definite has resulted from the discussions as regards concessions.

M. Duverger promised on his return to France to initiate a vigorous campaign of recognition of the Soviets.

FRANCE'S PARAMOUNT
CONDITION.

PARIS, June 29th.

In the course of the Budget debate in the Chamber, Premier Poincaré, replying to the Communist M. Berthoin, declared that the Government's paramount condition of a resumption of the relations with Russia was that the latter Government recognise the debts contracted by its predecessors.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION.
KRASSIN RETURNS TO MOSCOW.

LONDON, June 29th.

Reuter's Agency understands that M. Krassin, who has gone to Moscow, is not likely to return to London as head of the Russian Trade Delegation.

M. Joffe is mentioned as his successor, but it is thought that his negotiations with Count Kawakami at Tokyo will not permit of his being available for some time.

SHIPS LIQUOR.

U.S. POLICY DEBATED BY HOUSE
OF LORDS.

LONDON, June 29th.

The House of Lords is debating the American seizure of liquor on British ships.

Marquess Curzon declared that there is absolutely no chance of our agreeing to the United States proposal of a twelve mile limit as regards liquor only, as a consideration for which the United States offers to allow the entry of British liquor under seal.

The debate was initiated by Lord Birkenhead in what Marquess Curzon later described as language of extreme circumspection.

Lord Birkenhead declared that the Volstead Act never intended to create the present situation, which conflicted with sea usage. He suggested that British diplomacy ask the United States to infuse some mitigation which will leave the United States policy unimpaired and simultaneously relieve British shipping of a serious and unnecessary burden.

Marquess Curzon emphasised the importance of the question, which should be solved not so much by considerations of law as tactics and diplomacy.

Marquess Curzon denied that the Government had treated the matter in silence. On the contrary, we had pointed out to America that for any state to project the operation of a strictly domestic municipal law on to foreign vessels on the high seas, which was the practical effect of the American ruling, would be unprecedented and create an impossible position in international voyages if the precedent were made general.

He expressed the opinion that the real motive of the United States Government in allowing the matter to come to a head at the present time was probably a desire to check contraband carried on from British territory in the West Indies and also by British vessels outside territorial waters. He pointed out that Britain refused to entertain the twelve-mile limit proposal in June last year and repeated the refusal a fortnight ago. He concluded that the Government was using all channels of diplomacy to find an exit from a disagreeable situation which ought not to be allowed to continue.

GERMANY'S EXCHANGE
MEASURES.

NULLIFIED BY ALLIED DECREE.

BERLIN, June 29th.

The German authorities' exchange measures have been nullified by a decree by the Inter-Allied High Commission, that the German decree of June 22nd does not apply to the occupied territories, and that no prosecution will be allowed.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, June 29th.

At Wimbledon the weather was glorious for today's matches. Their Majesties were present.

Play on the centre court opened with the great fourth round battle in which the South African, Norton, defeated the British Davis Cup player, Wheatley, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, but Richards in defeating Brugnion by 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, produced the finest tennis yet seen. Richards' consistent brilliance makes him a potential champion.

Johnson beat the South African, Spence, 6-0, 6-1, 6-4. Woanman beat Hillyard 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. Lacoste beat Davison 6-2, 6-2, 6-0. Borotra beat Crawley 2-6, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5, 6-0. All were fourth round victories.

Count Degenhart and the Brits beat Godfree, Gordon Lowe and Greig won third round matches.

Middle Langlen by beating Mrs. Covell 4-0, 6-3 and Mrs. Mallory by beating Mrs. Edgington 6-4, 6-0 entered the fourth round. Hunter and Richards in the first round beat Majors, Evans and Bernard 6-2, 6-3, 7-5.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 29th.

Notts beat Kent at Nottingham by an innings and 154 runs. The Notts batsmen Carr and Payton made 105 and 154 respectively. Matthews took five wickets for 42 runs, whilst Richmond in the second innings captured five for 40.

Cambridge University beat Sussex at Brighton by eight wickets.

Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire at Bradford by an innings and 155 runs. For Yorkshire Oldroyd scored 92, whilst Macaulay in the second innings took six wickets for 17 runs.

FRENCH AIR FORCE.

PROVISION AGAINST GERMANY.

Paris, June 29th.

The Chamber has voted the Air Service a credit of 912 million francs, after a lively discussion in which the Socialist, M. Mistral, declared the figure had been raised at the last moment from thirty-six million, and asked whether it was in response to Mr. Baldwin's statement and meant fresh competition in armaments.

The War Minister, M. Maginot, scouted M. Mistral's enquiry if France were on the eve of war with England, and declared that it was not a question of Britain but Germany. They would be "mad" to run any risk from Germany, who was concentrating all her efforts on the creation of an air force.

Paris, June 29th.

The Senate has voted the air service credit, similarly to the Chamber.

WATCHMEN COMMENDED.

SMART WORK IN ARRESTING
DUMPER.

Lo Sing and Lo Yung appeared at the Marine Magistrate's yesterday morning on charges of "dumping" in the Harbour and with unlawfully approaching within 50 feet of the s.s. *President Grant* as she was lying alongside her wharf at Kowloon.

Sub-Inspector Bond said that about 4.30 a.m. on the 29th inst. the two defendants were brought to the Water Police Station by an Indian and a Chinese watchman, who stated that the defendants had dumped some bags into the harbour. Two men had jumped overboard from the sampans and swam away. These sampans, said witness, had no right to be in the close vicinity of the ship at that time.

The Indian watchman (Faker Mahomed) on the wharf, gave evidence of the arrest. He was on duty at half-past three on the wharf, which the *President Grant* was lying alongside, when he saw the defendants in a sampan about four or five yards from the *President Grant's* stern. There was a big white steam launch, with a yellow funnel, waiting to take them in tow, lying some forty yards away. The Wharf Company's patrol launch was lying at the launch wharf. In answer to the watchman's whistle, the master proceeded to defendants' sampan, whereupon the defendants, working together, dragged two large heavy bags and dumped them overboard. The watchman searched the sampan and found nothing. He arrested the two defendants and took them to the Water Police Station.

The Chinese watchman, Cheong Kuan gave corroborative evidence.

Sub-Inspector Bond produced a statement showing that Lo Sing had "jumped" his bail on a charge of larceny of coal, at the Magistrate's, on November 14th, 1917.

The Marine Magistrate (Com. C. W. Beckwith R.N.) in passing sentence of six weeks' imprisonment on Lo Yung and two months' hard labour on Lo Sing, congratulated the two watchmen on their vigilance. They had done good work in detecting these cases. He commended their action and he hoped that the matter would come to the notice of the Wharf and Godown Company and that they would be rewarded.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

In the House of Commons on May 15th, Sir H. Brittain asked what was the attitude of the several Dominions and India to the provision of wireless telegraphic communication with this country.

Sir W. Forster-Hicks (Premier-General) said that the Union Government had entered into a contract with the Marconi Company for the erection of a high-power station in South Africa. As regards a corresponding station in Great Britain, while urging the early provision of such a station, they observed that the question whether it should be provided by the Government station or by private enterprise was one for his Majesty's Government. In Australia the Commonwealth Government had become the owners of a wireless (Australia) Ltd., and arrangements had been made for the erection through the medium of that company of a station in Australia for communication with Great Britain. The Commonwealth Government had recently telegraphed for particulars of the proposed new Government station in Great Britain. The Canadian Government had issued licences to the Marconi Company of Canada for the establishment of high-power stations at Montreal and Vancouver, but so far as he was aware they had expressed no views as to the ownership of a corresponding station in Great Britain. The policy of the New Zealand Government had not yet been settled, and no decision had yet been taken by the Indian Government in regard to the provision of a high-power station in India. He had no information that the erection of a high-power station at Pondicherry had been commenced.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SUGGESTED SINGAPORE NAVAL
BASE.SCHEME CRITICISED BY AUSTRALIAN
LABOUR LEADER.

MELBOURNE, June 29th.

Mr. Angwin, ex-Minister of Works for Western Australia and now Deputy Leader of the Western Australian Labour Party, has returned from Singapore. He declares that the site is unsuitable for a naval base unless the chain of bases be continued to Western and Eastern Australia.

He says the site will be dominated by islands owned by foreign Powers, which would bottle up the fleet at Singapore, but he considers Singapore would be a site suitable for an aircraft depot, because it would form a link between the Shanghai and Calcutta depots.

PROJECT DEFENDED BY EARL BEATTY
AND VISCOUNT CURZON.

LONDON, June 29th.

Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery presided over a meeting of sixty members of the House of Commons, held last night, when Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty explained why Singapore had been chosen as a defensive base. He emphasised the absolute need for Singapore to cover the Eastern portion of the Empire, and, when replying to a question, insisted that no other such suitable base existed. He added that Singapore would be a purely defensive, not offensive base. Earl Beatty's address, so it is stated, has created a very good impression.

Replying to the attack made by Admiral Sir Percy Scott on the Singapore project, on the ground that the battleship had become obsolete, Viscount Curzon (Member for Battersea) in a letter to the *Daily Mail*, replies, verbatim, to Sir Percy Scott's arguments, pointing out incidentally that the battleships—aggregating 100,000 tons—sunk by submarines in the War, did not include a single unit of the main fleet, although the main fleet was often at sea during the War.

Viscount Curzon emphasises that Singapore would be an ideal situation for controlling the defence of the Eastern portion of the Empire, and does not believe that any one of the peoples of the Empire would be content to exist on sufferance. He feels sure they would desire to speak with equal weight among the nations of the world when matters concerning the Far East were discussed, and this can only be when the defence of the Eastern portion of the Empire has been safeguarded.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

TOKYO, June 29th.

The Russo-Japanese conversations will continue daily for two hours only. It is understood that the Nikolaevsk question will be taken up to-morrow.

TRAVEL IN CHINA.

MR. PUTNAM WEALE'S FORMULA
FOR SAFETY.

PEKING, June 28th.

Mr. Putnam Weale, speaking at theiffin of the Anglo-American Association, said that the immediate concern, owing to the Linchong outrage, was to find a formula to make travel safe. It was suggested that railway police, with foreign officers, was the solution. Applying the Portsmouth Treaty principles to Chinese railways, a total of 61,000 police would be required, costing \$12,000,000 a year, but would such a force be responsible for law and order? Suppose it was attacked, how many nationalities would be involved? He believed that the true solution was to place the railway zones on a special administrative basis and throwing them open to foreign ownership of the land.

PEKING PARLIAMENT.

PEKING, June 29th.

In view of the conflicting reports issued for propagandist purposes, careful enquiries made elicit the fact that the number of members of Parliament in Peking is 673, and in Tientsin 153.

The number in Peking is thus nearly 100 short of that required to form a quorum for the election of a President.

A MANUFACTURER OF JOKES.

SOME CONFESSIONS.

The writing of a popular farce is the subject dealt with by a correspondent in the *Daily Mail Gazette*. He writes:—

"Since finishing 'Nightie Night' I have discovered why writers of humour have a reputation for being the most serious people in the world. The sad and sober business of manufacturing laugh is enough to make anyone serious; the realisation of this is what takes all the fun out of trying to be funny."

To produce a laugh offhand under the stimulus of good company is easy; it is being done every day, and no one thinks anything about it. But to sit down in front of a typewriter and in cold blood transmit to paper something that you feel will produce a laugh six months or a year hence, is quite another story, for a typewriter is a sorry exchange for good company and the monotonous click of the keys anything but laugh-inspiring. Then, too, much depends on one's mood. What seems irretrievably funny one day seems lamentably sad the next.

In writing farce this is a real obstacle. It is such a temptation to play Encephalo and destroy at night all one has accomplished during the day.

SOME JUDGMENT.

This is one of the great advantages of collaboration; two persons so seldom agree upon destroying the same line. But a funny situation, while side-splitting at the beginning, often ceases to be funny, mildly amusing even, when one has lived and suffered and died with it for 24 hours. This, then, is where sober judgment must step in. Otherwise the greatest farce in the world might never get beyond the first scene. For in writing farce one cannot depend wholly on one's sense of humour. Sense of humour must be backed up by judgment, and the better the judgment the better the farce. As my grandmother once said to me in telling me how to make a certain sort of biscuits for which she was justly famous: "A pinch of this, a dash of that, and a bit of something else." But just how much of each? I asked. "That's where you'll have to use your judgment," she replied. And if you haven't any judgment, you'd better not try to make them. And this is what I have discovered in farce. You may have all the ingredients, including even a plot, but you are liable to have a terrible time putting them together if you haven't acquired a good farce judgment.

DIRECT HITS.

A laugh is a first impression. An audience can't analyse what has been said, decide it is funny and then laugh about it. Whatever the point is, it must hit them right between the eyes.

They must laugh first and think afterwards, and if in thinking of it afterwards they laugh again, so much the better for the work you have done. But first of all the audience must laugh, for laughter is the life of farce. The difficulty is to retain your first impression.

You hit on what seems an excruciatingly funny situation, and you think it is funny through several stages of rewriting. Then comes a day when you say to yourself: "I wonder if this is so funny after all?" This is a danger signal, the point where you would undo all the work you have done, were it not for the judgment that tells you the first impression was good; stick to that.

But having written a farce, the worst is yet to come; if you are lucky it is to be produced, and then—the first night, I think there can be no keener torture in the world than to have written something you feel to be truly funny, until that psychological moment when the curtain rises on the opening performance.

Your spirits run in exact opposition to the curtain, with the same degree of speed. You wonder why you did it; you wish you hadn't. You wonder how long the curtain will stay up; how long the audience will stand it.

If they had known of this form of agony at the time of the Spanish Inquisition, they would have used it as their pet performance. Then when you have stood the strain just as long as you can, the audience kindly laughs. As the play progresses, they laugh some more, and you realise they laughed at it in the first place. So far your judgment has held good.

When the curtain goes down you feel as if you had lived a thousand years, and you know that what you have done must now stand on its merits. Your part in it is over. The test is on the knees of the gods.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

A DIFFERENCE OF COMMERCIAL
CUSTOM.

In an article on "The French and the English" in the new *Edinburgh Review*, Mr. Coudurier de Chassigne calls attention to a difference of custom which, he says, unless clearly understood, is fruitful of misunderstandings in commercial dealings.

All over France, but especially in the central and southern departments, the only thing which counts, legally speaking, is the written and signed contract. Verbal undertakings are not regarded as binding. I remember my surprise when a man belonging to a noble family, who was also a perfectly honest fellow, told me once at Angers that a mutual friend had made a profitable deal in the sale of his wine. "Of course," he added, "he had promised me the day before that he would let me have the whole production of his vineyards at a certain figure. After you he got this offer, which was much better, and he was quite right to take it as nothing was signed between us."

To an English trader, whose word is his bond, this disregard of a promise given may seem deplorable. But in the north of France, and among the peasants in other regions, a verbal agreement is considered as sacred as it is in England, hence the well-known expression: *Parole d'honneur*. Each province in France has its own immemorial customs, commercial as well as social. In Angoumois it is sufficient to remember that an agreement is not considered binding until it is written and signed. When these local peculiarities are realised and guarded against, there is no reason why trade relations should not run smoothly between two races who understand each other's methods.

OUR IGNORANT YOUTH.

It is the illusion of every age to believe itself more enlightened than its predecessors. As the eighteenth century derided the "barbarous" ignorance of the Elizabethans, so we smile at the shallowness and narrowness of Victorian thought. But we had allowed ourselves to believe that the pride of our own generation was not altogether unjustified. The discoveries of science in the last half-century have been so great and so various that people of no very studious habit have an understanding of the processes of Nature incomparably deeper and more accurate than the leaders of investigation could attain in the days of our grandfathers. The accumulation of knowledge in many departments—for example, in the history of the remote past—has been so rapid during the last two generations that those who merely read as they run are on a host of important matters better informed than the scholars of earlier times. Now, to shatter our self-satisfaction, comes the indictment that "a pressing social problem is the growth of ignorance at the present day." The charge is made by Professor Burnet, who, like a good Platonist, has chosen to devote his Romanes lecture to the consideration of ignorance in our Commonwealth. He can be great and so various that people of no very studious habit have an understanding of the processes of Nature incomparably deeper and more accurate than the leaders of investigation could attain in the days of our grandfathers. The accumulation of knowledge in many departments—for example, in the history of the remote past—has been so rapid during the last two generations that those who merely read as they run are on a host of important matters better informed than the scholars of earlier times. Now, to shatter our self-satisfaction, comes the indictment that "a pressing social problem is the growth of ignorance at the present day." 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WEDDINGS IN FICTION.

[By "PENNY" IN THE LONDON
"ONKAYER"]
When I say that these notes were written on the day of the Royal wedding, you will, I hope, agree that marriages in fiction were my only possible subject. And, to plunge in *medias res*, the oddest marriage I know, either in or out of fiction, is the one that astonished Pip so much, in "Great Expectations."

We went towards Camberwell Green, and when we were thereabouts, Wemmick, said suddenly: "Hallo! Here's a church!"
There was nothing very surprising in that; but again I was rather surprised when he said, as if he were animated by a brilliant idea: "Let's go in!"

We went in, Wemmick leaving his fishing rod in the porch, and looked around.
"Hallo!" said Wemmick. "Here's Miss Skiffins! Let's have a wedding."

I acted in the capacity of bucker, or best-man, to the bridegroom, while a little limp pew-opener in a soft bonnet like a baby's, made a feint of being the bosom friend of Miss Skiffins. The responsibility of giving the lady away devolved upon the Angel, which led to the clergyman's being unintentionally scandalised, and it happened that when he said, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" the old gentleman, not in the least knowing what point in the ceremony we had arrived at, stood most amiably leaning at the ten commandments. Upon which, the clergyman said again, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" The old gentleman, being still in a state of most estimable preoccupation, the bridegroom cried out in his accustomed voice, "Now Angel P, you know, who giveth?" To which the Angel replied with great briskness, before saying that he gave, "All right, John, all right, my boy!" And the clergyman came to so gloomy a pause upon it, that I had doubts for the moment whether we should get completely married that day.

At an earlier wedding in fiction the clergyman was still more perturbed by the behaviour of the contracting parties. The Vicar of Wakefield had to reprove the levity of his son and daughter on the day they were both married, for, as he says, "as they were now preparing for a very solemn ceremony, their laughter entirely displeased me." Nor was that the only cause he had for displeasure.

In church a new dilemma arose, which promised no easy solution. This was, which couple should be married first? My son's bride warmly insisted that Lady Thornhill (that was to be) should take the lead; but this the other refused with equal ardour, protesting she would not be guilty of such rudeness for the world. The argument was supported for some time between both with equal distasteful and good-bredness. But as I stood all this time with my book ready, "I was at last quite tired of the contest, and shutting it, I perceived," cried I, "that none of you have a mind to be married, and think we had as good go back again, for I suppose there will be no business done here to-day." This at once reduced them to reason. The harvest and his lady were first married and then my son and his lovely partner.

Tom Jones's marriage was a private affair, because of his Sophia's determination to keep it as secret as possible, and of the actual ceremony we are only told that "she had that morning given her hand to Jones in the chapel at Doctors' Commons, where Mr. Allworthy, Mr. Western, and Mrs. Miller were the only persons present." We know a little more about Hester's marriage to Narcissus. "I received this inestimable gift of Providence as became me," that rather questionable hero informs us; "and in a little time the clergyman did his office, my uncle, at his own earnest request, acting the part of a father to my dear Narcissus, who trembled very much, and had scarce sufficient spirits to support her under this great change of situation." I cannot remember if Richardson's Pamela trembled also on a similar occasion, but nobody can doubt that Sir Charles Grandison's manner was faultless when he raised Miss Byron to the rank of Lady Grandison. Unfortunately all we told of the ceremony is that "crowds of people lined the way in our return from church as well as in our way to it; and blessings were pronounced upon the happy pair by hundreds at their alighting at Selby House."

To write about marriages in fiction and not to mention Meredith's "The Amazing Marriage" would, as Euclid is so fond of saying, be absurd. Lord Fleetwood and Cornelia Jane were, as you will remember, married at Corridge village church, Admiral Baldwin being absent because "gout, the fiercest he had ever known, chained him to his bed." His housekeeper, Mrs. Cartnew, reported that nothing untoward had marred the ceremony.

All passed off correctly," Mrs. Cartnew said. "The response of the bride and bridegroom were particularly articulate."

She took occasion to praise the Earl of Fleetwood's "regime of provident consideration for his bride, inasmuch as he had packed a hamper in his vehicle," which was a fair in-hand, driven by himself.

Admiral Baldwin, inquired: "Bride inside?" "His lordship wore a rather low beaver and a buttoned white overcoat, not out of harmony with the bride's plain travelling dress."

He was informed: "The Countess of Fleetwood sat on the box on the left of my lord." She had made no mention about the absence of bridesmaids.

"She appeared too profoundly happy to meditate an instant upon deficiencies!"

"How did the bridegroom behave?"

"Lord Fleetwood was very methodical. He is not, or, was not, voluntarily a talker."

"Blue coat, brass buttons, hot-house flowers! Old style or new?"

Several other marriages in fiction ought to be mentioned—Mr. Dombey's to Edith Skewton, for example, with Major Peggs as "wearing a whole gentleman in his buttonhole" as Mr. Dombey's best man, and Cousin Fennix giving away the bride.

"Confound it," Cousin Fennix says, "when we do get a rich city fellow into the family let us show him some attention; let us do something for him." "I give this woman to be married to this man," said Cousin Fennix, therefore, "Cousin Fennix, meaning to go in a straight line, but turning off sideways because of his wilful legs, gives the wrong woman to be married to this man, at first—to wit, a bridesmaid of some condition, distinctly connected with the family, and ten years Mrs. Skewton's junior."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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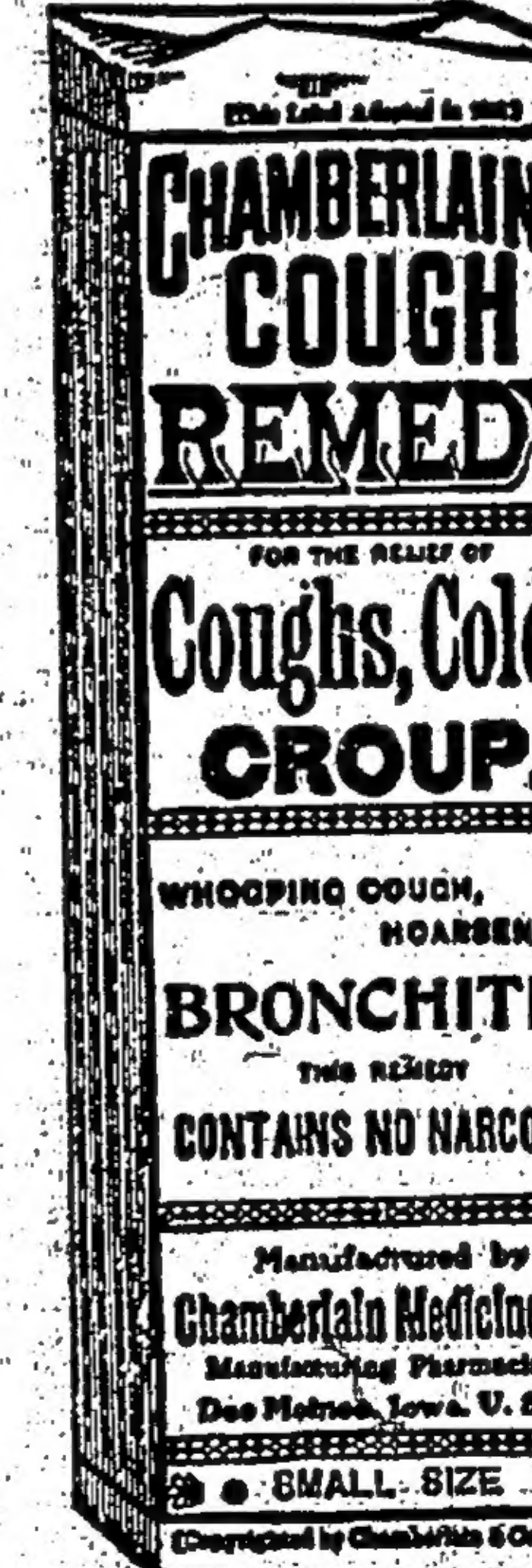
are generally preferred by discriminating men & very few women. They are tailored to fit the leg and are made with due regard to the muscles, nerves and blood vessels they are worn over, and are, therefore, always comfortable. Yet they hold up the hose securely and dependably, giving that desirable wrinkleless ankle that particular men insist upon. There are four other equally good reasons why you should be sure that it is Paris Garters you get from your haberdashier. If you are careless and accept a substitute you cannot expect Paris comfort or Paris efficiency. Insist on getting the genuine.

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Gwendolene Harleth's marriage to Grandcourt in "Daniel Deronda" is another that has been described fairly fully, but I pass over these and many others in order to find room for an account of how, in "Franklin's Paragon," Griselda Grantly became Marchioness of Harleth.

The ceremony was performed by the archdeacon, without assistance, although the dean, and the precentor, and two other clergymen, were at the ceremony. Griselda's propriety of conduct was quite equal to that of Olivia Proudée; indeed, nothing could exceed the stately grace and fine aristocratic bearing with which she carried herself on the occasion. The three or four words which the service required of her were said with ease and dignity; there was neither sobbing nor crying to disturb the work, or embarrass her friends; and she signed her name in the church books as "Griselda Grantly" without a tremor—and without a regret.

Griselda is not a young woman to win much sympathy; but surely Trollope is rather too hard on her when he tries to make us dislike her even at her wedding.

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THE PRINCE OF COMRADESHIP

SPEECH TO BRITISH LEGION.

The Prince of Wales, as Patron, addressed the delegates at the second annual conference of the British Legion, which was opened on May 20th at the Queen's Hall by Field-Marshal Lord Haig (president).

THE PRINCE'S WORK.

Lord Haig said that during 1929 the Legion had developed at a rate of nearly two branches a day, and at the end of the year there were 2,089 branches. The problem of finding work for unemployed members had been very difficult to solve, but the unemployment committees had done excellent work, and last year ten thousand men were found jobs. With regard to disabled men, the report of the Select Committee had led to considerable progress. Interest throughout the country had been stimulated by the appointment of local King's Roll committees, and already highly satisfactory results were noticeable. The work of the Legion during the year in relation to pensions had resulted in lessening the worries of 220,000 persons. Very important concessions had been obtained, including the provision that the review of pensions should be postponed until April, 1932. Close co-operation existed now between the Legion and the various other parts of the British Empire Service League, and through that League many of their comrades who had emigrated and had fallen on evil times had been given relief. Every member who emigrated was given a recommendation to the corresponding Service League in his future home, and on landing he was welcomed and everything was done to give him a new start. The British Empire Service League was working hard to develop that system of reciprocity throughout the Empire.

In benevolent matters the Legion had dealt with £221,000, and the cost of collecting and administering represented only 0.8 per cent. Their only regular sources of income were Poppy Day and the Great War Remembrance League. At present the Great War Remembrance League was in a rather hanging fire. He thought everybody should belong to it. He hoped their efforts in the coming year would be directed especially to getting the seven years' time limit for pension applications abolished; to get suitable employment under suitable conditions for tubercular ex-Service men; to induce the Government to set on foot more schemes of employment; and to obtain from the Government a pension for all soldiers under the Trade Facilities Act (Cheers).

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH.

The Prince of Wales said:—As patron of the Legion I feel I have a right to address you (Cheers). We have now well over two thousand branches, and I feel that the time has come not to consolidate our position, and that any extension of the Legion should be in the direction of strengthening existing branches, and in bringing in and rounding up as many ex-Service clubs and organizations as possible. In this way the British Legion will become the real big means of helping ex-Service men and their dependents, and of being the safeguard of the widows and orphans of those who fell. As an organization ours occupies a unique position, and its power for doing good should be unlimited. Recently with Lord Haig I have visited a branch of the Legion in Brussels, and since then I have realized the fact that our branches in the big foreign cities are fast becoming the focus of British life and enterprise wherever they happen to be. (Cheers). They form very valuable centres and splendid jumping-off places for the re-establishment of British trade throughout the world.

The annual report, which I have seen, shows that the Legion has done a vast amount of work in relieving unemployed comrades by grants and loans. The Legion also possesses very valuable machinery for seeking out employment. Many employers have helped us splendidly, but there is still a great deal to be done regarding the re-establishment of our disabled men. That, alas, is one of our very big troubles. Another prominent feature has been the extension of the efforts as regards assisting widows and dependents in putting pension claims before tribunals. The women's side of the organization has received fresh impetus from the recent conference, and they can help the men enormously. The Council is also helping on sport as much as possible. We all learned to get keen about sport during the war, and I think some of us are apt to get a little slack about it now.

I am not going to develop the subject of comradeship, but there are one or two things I want to say. That spirit pervaded all of us Britishers during the Great War. Without that spirit our Empire would not be what it is to-day. Despite what some people think and say, I maintain that that spirit is still alive in the country to-day, and nothing can do more to strengthen it than this conference. I expect some of you have visited battlefields since the war, and seen some of those places where we spent some very unpleasant times, and also have seen some of those terrible but magnificent cemeteries. I think that a visit like that gives one a tremendous appeal and brings home to one what was, and is to-day, the spirit of comradeship. My best wishes go out to this conference. May you be guided by justice and fair play—the two great qualities for which, ever since its inception, our great organization has always been distinguished. (Cheers).

THE DISABLED MEN.

Mr. Lister, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that he had done his best to secure that the disabled ex-Service men should be looked after by voluntary help, but if it remained necessary to issue and reissue appeals to people to do their duty to the disabled men, they were approaching the point at which a right time limit must be applied to the operation of voluntary care. Major-General Sir F. Maurice, chairman of the Relief Fund, said that since the formation of the fund £200,000 lent to members had been repaid. At present the Relief Fund had £144,000 in hand. If they had five times as much in hand there would be work for every penny of it. Mr. Bertrand, addressing the conference through an interpreter, said the men who had fought should have the right of expressing their opinions before the dogs of war were let loose again. He hoped the spirit of the dead might inspire them to go on working for a true, noble, and lasting peace. (Cheers).

The Prince of Wales was re-elected Patron and Lord Haig President for the ensuing year. Mr. Lister and Major J. B. Cohen, M.P., were re-elected chairman and hon. treasurer respectively.

THE CONFERENCE DINNER

Lord Haig presided at the annual conference dinner of the British Legion which was held at the Stadium Club, Holborn, at night.

Proposing the toast of "Our Allies," Lord Haig said that all classes were suffering hardship at the present time. He knew admirals and generals who were almost starving and ready to take any kind of job. A colonel told him only that day that he had had to sell his clothes to help his family. He (the speaker) had visited the great towns in England and had seen a tremendous number of gallant soldiers who had saved Europe rotting now in their rags. (Cries of "Shame.") But they would win through just as they had done in the war. He desired the guests from other countries to know that in England we were over-taxed and that we were suffering through lack of markets and trade.

Colonel McNider (United States) replied.

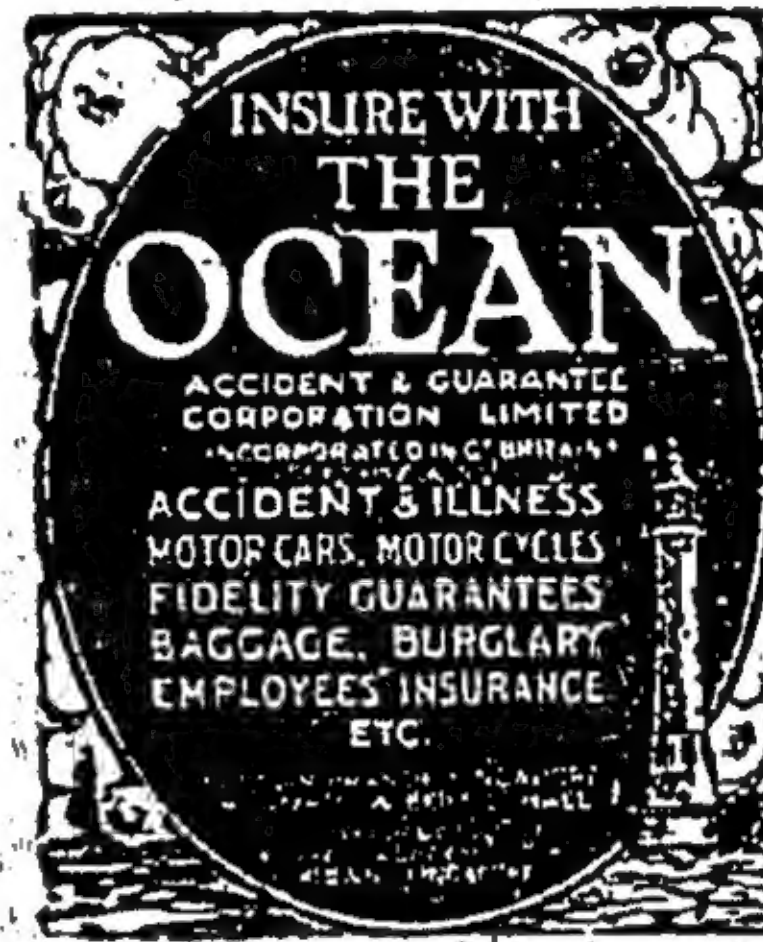
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SAN DAKAN	"BINSANG"	Saturday, 30th June, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Sunday, 1st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHANG"	Tuesday, 3rd July, Noon.
RANGKOK via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 3rd July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KANGSANG"	Wednesday, 4th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KONGSANG"	Thursday, 5th July, Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Friday, 6th July, 8 a.m.
RANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNSHANG"	Friday, 6th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WANGSANG"	Friday, 6th July, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 7th July, 3 p.m.
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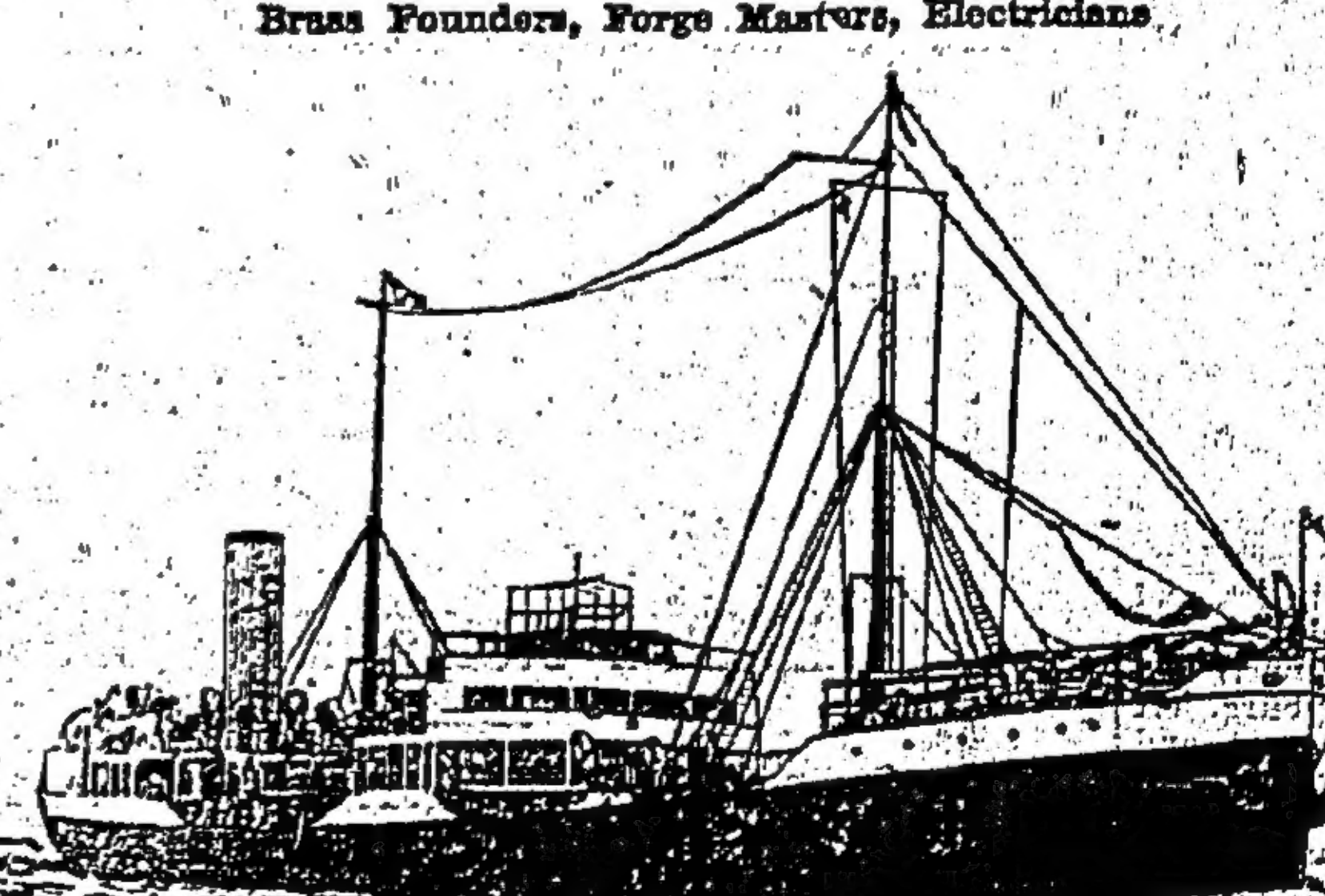
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